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CHICAGO SEEKS WAY THROUGH FINANCIAL FOG

No Taxes, No Money, and Banks Have Gone as Far as They Will at Present

END IS BELIEVED NOT YET IN SIGHT

Onus Is Placed on Bad Government Form and Incompetent Civic Officials

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — The financial morass in which Chicago is floundering may be made into a foundation for better finance and administration, according to plans to this end now being formed for presentation to the Legislature.

The possibility of betterment buoys up a situation which otherwise would be wholly discouraging. Without taxes, Chicago is without cash and without further credit. The need is tax money, for the taxes due last year have not been collected and those due this spring may go over until 1931. Big taxpayers stand ready to advance millions to tide local government over.

The proffered aid causes objections among some of the officeholders; others regard it as their single hope. A citizens' receivership is in a way implied. Taxpayers who are willing to advance large amounts for taxes want assurance that their money will be well spent. The committee plans to dispense the fund where it will do the most good. City Hall objects and an effort is being made to borrow money in the East.

Without general co-operation of city, county, schools and sanitary district, it is a question whether any citizens' volunteer relief will be undertaken. Whether local government can meet all of its interest or indebtedness falling due in this period is then problematical unless some unexpected loans are made outside Chicago.

One Says, "Worst Yet to Come"

Bad as conditions already are, they will be worse before the year is out, forecasts one of the best-informed authorities on Chicago finance. Much damage has been done to the city's credit, it is felt. Confidence is held by some of the experts working on the situation that there will be no defaults. However, they declare the sentimental effect abroad is harmful.

Yet, remarks a nationally known student of Chicago's affairs, it may be the financial making of this city to have the shock it is experiencing.

The citizens' committee ready to come forth with the needed millions has acquired a staff, including some of the leading financial specialists in the city, and is working out a long-time solution.

In the immediate situation, the borrowings on uncollected taxes are a major factor. Taxes have been delayed in the course of making a complete reassessment of property in the county. Loans made to the local government in anticipation of taxes take the form of "tax anticipation warrants." Their total now amounts to $250,000,000. By the time the 1928 taxes are collected—some time this spring, it is hoped—expenditures will be from 16 to 30 months in advance of tax collections, according to the citizens' committee.

The only security for these warrants is taxes and, as tax collections

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House Supply Bill Raises Law, Air and Prison Funds

WASHINGTON (AP)—Carrying increased outlays for law enforcement, penal institutions and aviation facilities, in its aggregate of $113,599,000, the annual supply bill for the State, Justice, Commerce and Labor Departments was forwarded to the Senate Jan. 29 after being passed by the House.

Now it is the fifth major supply bill for the fiscal year 1931 which awaits Senate attention pending disposal of the tariff bill. Appropriation measures for four other governmental departments are being prepared in House committees.

The appropriations committee bill was slightly amended by the House and shows an increase of only $1,450,000 over the funds used by the four departments during the current year. The State Department was allotted $16,799,000, an increase of $2,125,56; Justice Department, $31,710,000, an increase of $3,772,000; commerce, $52,888,000, a decrease of $5,903,000, and the labor department, $12,220,000, an increase of $1,455,000.

The Attorney-General's Office was allowed $5,214,000, an increase of $[illegible],000, which was absorbed in the funds for prosecution of crimes and for the new office of superintendent of prisons. The judiciary was allotted $18,527,000, an increase of $1,186,000 for United States attorneys and marshals. Penal institutions received an increase of more than $2,047,000, for a total of $7,968,000.

Of the sum of $12,175,000 allowed the Secretary of Commerce, nearly $10,000,000 was set aside for aircraft in commerce and for the construction of air navigation facilities, representing an increase of $2,787,000.

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Audience of Painlevé Surprised by Topic

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

SPEAKING at a dinner where he was special guest, Paul Painlevé, Minister of Public Instruction, surprised his hearers by choosing as the subject of his address, "The Literary Generation of Today and That of 20 Years Ago."

When a member of the audience expressed surprise at his choice of subject so far removed from political questions, M. Painlevé said he had "spent his life in mastering new subjects."

N. E. Council Group Assures Hoover of Aid

Lamont Hears of Methods Taken to Keep Employment and Wages Up

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Members of the New England Council, in conference with President Hoover Jan. 29, assured him that every possible co-operation is being given to the construction campaign which he initiated to keep business at a normal pace.

The New England group was in the executive offices for 15 minutes. Business in New England, they told the President, is well on the way to recovery from effects of the stock market deflation. As a whole, they assured him, the industries of the section are in good shape.

Previously the members of the delegation met in a series of conferences with Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, and other department officials. They outlined New England's prosperity stabilization measures and Mr. Lamont urged a continuation of the co-operation between government and business.

South and East Friendly

The Secretary told the group that past "irreconcilable" differences between the agricultural South and the industrial East have been reconciled. The interdependence of agriculture and industry, he said, is being emphasized in the same way as that of Labor and Capital.

Business in New England for 1930, Mr. Lamont was told, will compare favorably with the average for the last three years, despite the recessions which followed the stock market deflation.

[illegible] being made in line with President Hoover's prosperity program, and Mr. Lamont and other officials told of the federal machinery for assisting New England's business.

New England expects to see definite improvement in the near future, Redfield Proctor, president of the council declared, effective methods for the maintenance of employment, purchasing power and general business having been placed before bankers, manufacturers, railroad and utility executives.

Not a Sectional Move

"The council," he said, "should not be thought of as an advocate of sectionalism. We are not trying to secure advantages for New England at the expense of any other region. We are trying to stimulate and lead New England to better performance in its several economic fields, believing that our future depends chiefly upon ourselves. The council is completely without politics and we confine ourselves exclusively to matters directly concerning our economic welfare."

Col. Frederick H. Payne, chairman of the council's industrial committee, told the Federal officials that co-operative trade promotion for New England industries constitutes one of the outstanding efforts.

"From present indications," he said, "it is evident that New England industry is vigorously co-operating with the President in his endeavors to promote the economic

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

NEW STANDARDS FOR AIR SAFETY ARE APPROVED

Companies Indorse Proposal Requiring Each to Install All Navigation Aids

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Representatives of commercial air transportation companies in conference with Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, approved a new standard of minimum requirements, designed to improve passenger safety in the air.

Proposals made by Mr. Young, informally indorsed by air company representatives, carry plans for aeronautical supervision and minimum requirements further than they have ever gone before. The new provisions will virtually make it mandatory on passenger air companies to install all new air navigation facilities and improvements as rapidly as they are proved practical. Increased passenger flying as a result of the new standard was forecast by Mr. Young.

"Requirements are being prepared with the co-operation of the air companies," Mr. Young explained. "They include complete radio equipment to insure two-way communication between aircraft in flight and stations on the ground, and adequate ground organizations and facilities for the proper handling, maintenance and operation of the aircraft."

The new requirements when promulgated will mark the third of the sweeping provisions imposed on commercial aviation by the Federal Government in the history of the Bureau of Aeronautics and the operation of the 1926 Air Commerce Act. The first required airworthy aircraft and competent airmen; the second set up minimum standards of airways for day and night flying. To the foregoing is now added the provision making utilization of air navigation facilities mandatory.

"It specifies," Mr. Young said, "that all aircraft engaged in the transportation of passengers for hire or scheduled interstate service shall be operated over fixed routes provided with these aids to air navigation, and that the aircraft engaged in such operations shall be equipped to take full advantage of these aids.

"Greater safety and reliability, increased use of air transportation by the public and further development of air commerce and the aircraft industry undoubtedly should result from strict adherence to these requirements."

Californian Finds First President's Acceptance Letter

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. (AP)—E. A. Connoughton, rare book and document expert, announced Jan. 30, he had discovered in a library here the letter George Washington wrote to Congress, acknowledging notification of his election as the first President of the United States.

The letter was dated Mount Vernon, April 14, 1789, and was addressed to John Langdon, an officer of the Continental Congress.

Washington was president pro tem when the votes of the First Electoral College were counted on April 6, 1789, by Congress in New York. Charles Thompson, secretary of the Continental Congress, was dispatched from New York, where Congress was meeting, to inform Washington of his election. He arrived at Mount Vernon shortly after noon April 14.

The letter follows:

Mount Vernon, April 14, 1789.

Sir: I had the honor to receive your official communication, by the hand of Mr. Secretary Thompson, about 1 o'clock this day. Having concluded to obey the important and flattering call of my country, and having been impressed with an idea of the expediency of my being with Congress at as early a period as possible; I propose to commence my journey on Thursday morning, which will be the day after to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of esteem,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. Washington.

The Honorable Jno Langdon, Esq.

Taft Gives Proof of Alien Liquor Assault on American Prohibition

Produces Evidence Showing Millions Back of Organized French Move to Break Down Dry Progress in United States and Canada, as Well as in Europe

Further evidence that European liquor interests are attempting to bring about repeal of prohibition in the United States is offered by Dr. Horace D. Taft of Watertown, Conn., in an open letter to Julian Codman, general counsel of the Constitutional Liberty League.

Dr. Taft, headmaster of the Taft School for Boys, in an address recently charged that the liquor trade was organizing for a world-wide attack on prohibition. Mr. Codman, in an open letter, asked Dr. Taft to prove his charges.

At the request of the Law Enforcement League, of Boston, Dr. Taft replied to Mr. Codman. It follows:

Dr. Taft Produces Proof

You ask for proof that the public may know whether the evidence that has convinced me would convince any reasonable man.

In the speech from which you quote there is, I think, evidence enough, but I will review this and give further evidence which has at least convinced me. Of course if you are expecting the kind of proof that comes from examining accounts and finding stubs of checks I can't give it.

A press dispatch from Paris, France, dated Oct. 28, 1922, described the organization of the "International League against Prohibition" in Brussels on that date, the headquarters to be established in Paris. The dispatch begins by declaring that, "A fund reaching many millions of frances has been pledged by the wine interests of Europe to make a 'merciless' campaign in the United States and other countries.

"The fight," it went on, "will be waged through the newly organized International League against Prohibition, with headquarters here.

"The American campaign will be carried on in co-operation with the liquor forces of the United States, it was learned today. . . . Officers in the new organization will communicate with the anti-'dry' leaders of America to offer the full support of their organization.

"Count Bertand DeMunn was elected president, he being a former deputy and president of one of the largest champagne companies in France. He was formerly an extensive exporter to the United States."

You will notice that this is evidently a report of the meeting by a newspaper man. In another dispatch to the Associated Press in October, 1922, the following is quoted direct from President DeMunn:

Millions to Destroy Prohibition

"We have 100,000,000 of people behind us and millions of dollars which we will spend in a merciless fight to destroy prohibition in the United States."

In a copy of the trade journal of the French Wines Exportation Commission, l'Exportateur Français, for June 19, 1924, on Page 699, is a

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CONGRESS GETS INITIAL HOOVER DRY PLAN BILL

House Committee Approves Shifting Enforcement to Justice Department

WASHINGTON (AP)—The first legislation to carry out the Hoover program for reorganizing prohibition enforcement formally was placed before Congress Jan. 30.

Acting with dispatch, the House Expenditures Committee by unanimous consent approved the Williamson bill to transfer the prohibition enforcement unit from the Treasury to the Justice Department.

William Williamson of South Dakota, chairman of the committee, is expected either to introduce a resolution asking its early consideration by the House, or to appear personally before the House Rules Committee and urge such action. The Rules Committee determines the order in which the bills shall be taken up on the floor.

Bertrand H. Snell of New York, chairman of the Rules Committee; John Q. Tilson (R.) Representative from Connecticut, the House Republican chieftain, and other House leaders have indicated every effort will be made to expedite action on bills to carry out the Hoover program framed by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

Other House committees have before them bills to carry out different phases—that proposing United States commissioners be given the power to try certain dry law violations being in the hands of the Judiciary Committee. This committee also has decided to begin hearings Feb. 12 on several resolutions asking repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Administration has thrown its full weight behind the Williamson bill. The transfer of the prohibition bureau was recommended by President Hoover and subsequently indorsed by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, the two Cabinet officers directly interested in the change of jurisdiction over the unit.

In the Senate, legislation is pending before that chamber's judiciary committee to authorize such a transfer.

Senate Puts Dry Test Up to U. S. Marshal Nominee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The announcement by William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, that the Administration was requiring the personal dry test of all federal court and prosecuting appointees has focused the attention of the Senate upon this qualification of all nominations to such offices that have been sent to it for confirmation. The first appointment to come under such scrutiny is Jacob Walter, reappointed by the President upon the recommendation of the two Republican

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GIFFORD BACKS STATE CONTROL OF TELEPHONES

Head of A. T. & T. Opposes Federal Communications Board at This Time

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, appeared before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to object to the establishment of a proposed communications commission which he charged would put the telephone lines of the Nation under the same measure of regulation as that exercised over the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Gifford said he had no opposition to federal regulation in theory, but asserted that in practice the proposed bill would eliminate present state regulation, and put all power into the hands of the central federal commission.

In the course of a long interrogation interrupted by a brief recess at noon, the head of the vast telephone system went into the financial, business and experimental phases of his enterprise in which he gave a full picture of the corporation having the most widely diffused stock ownership in the United States.

The hearing was based on the Couzens bill, which would set up a communications body having control over telephone, cable, telegraph, radio and power services. To this proposal Mr. Gifford based his objection on the ground that 98 per cent of the telephone is local or intrastate in character, so that regulatory authority should, he argued, be exercised by the states, as at present.

Questioned on Rates

Senators recalled previous testimony by state officials that state commissions do not have power to control the local telephone companies which are operated outside the state by the American Telephone & Telegraph as a holding company.

Mr. Gifford likewise said it was necessary for the company to charge rates on the basis of an 8 per cent

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Macedonia Asks Protection From Serbian Control

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—Three prominent citizens, Dimitri Shaleff, former Mayor of Skopia, Dimitri Ilieff, distinguished judge, and George Anastasieff, national representative, have escaped from Serbia with a petition to the League of Nations to take measures to protect the rights of the Macedonian minority in Serbia, numbering over 500,000 people.

Petitioners state that Macedonians in Jugoslavia are prohibited from using their native language, even in private intercourse; that their last names are changed into Serbian forms; that "given" names are imposed by the State; that all books and papers in their native language are absolutely forbidden, and native holidays cannot be celebrated nor traditional customs observed.

They also complain that all native schools, 641 in number, are closed, 761 native churches are converted into Serbian and over 1000 former teachers and nearly 1000 priests have been expelled from the country.

Petitioners, therefore, request the League in the name of the Macedonian population to do what is necessary to have Macedonian nationality recognized and make possible the return of Macedonian refugees, the reopening of native schools and churches and obtaining the release from prison of all Macedonians condemned for not giving up nationality.

Two prominent representative Croats have also presented a memorandum to the League, making serious allegations against the Serbian dictatorship.

NEW SPANISH PREMIER FORMS HIS MINISTRY

Berenguer to Take Charge of Foreign Affairs and War Portfolio

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Quietness prevails here and even students have ceased to disturb the peace, probably intimidated by the strong display of force patrolling the main streets. Mild disturbances have been reported privately from the provinces, but there is no indication of any serious trouble. Judging from a long note from General de Rivera, issued Jan. 30, he realizes his mistake in arranging a plebiscite of officers of the army and navy, which he frankly confessed he did on hasty impulse. He appeals to all parties to sink their differences and rally round the King, whatever their political creed, and to show a united front to the world.

A number of papers print praise for the good work done by the dictator, but consider that the dictatorship to all intents and purposes is now ended, although it is felt that the King could not do otherwise than continue it in name for the time being since a provisional government is essential to prepare for return to normalcy. As the internal censorship is unrelaxed the real state of opinion is difficult to gauge.

MADRID (AP)—The new Spanish Cabinet, which succeeds the Primo de Rivera Government, with Gen. Damaso Berenguer at its head, was officially announced Jan 30.

General Berenguer takes the portfolio of Minister of the Army in addition to the Premiership.

The Cabinet will be as follows:

Premier and Minister of Army—Gen. Damaso Berenguer.

Minister of Interior—Gen. Enrique Marzo.

Minister of Finance and Economy—Manuel Arguelles.

Minister of Public Works—Leopoldo Matos.

Minister of Public Instruction—Duke of Alba.

Minister of Marine—Vice-Admiral Salvador Carvia.

Minister of Labor and Pensions—Pedro Sangro y Ros de Orloano.

Minister of Justice and Worship—Jose Estrado.

The Cabinet contains no portfolio for foreign affairs as the Premier automatically acts as Foreign Minister.

Praise for de Rivera's Régime in French Press

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Comments upon the change of government in Spain are somewhat cautious. General de Rivera's foreign policy and his co-operation with France in Morocco, as well as his attempt to draw Spain out from its isolation from world affairs is applauded.

Socialist circles rejoice in what they consider the fall of a despot, but there is a general concensus that the dictator was a friend of France.

Royalist opinion, as expressed in the Action Française, rejoices that the continuance of monarchial government in Spain has prevented popular disorders.

Whether a return will be made to constitutionalism or whether the dictatorship will be continued under a new head is the principal question agitating French opinion.

NAVAL SETTLEMENT BETWEEN NATIONS CLEARLY IN SIGHT

Committee Appointed by Conference to Consider Tonnage

DISCUSSION EXPECTED TO SOLVE QUESTION

Way Is Being Prepared for the Larger Parley to Be Held in 1936

SHORT-TERM TREATY IS BEING SOUGHT

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In the plenary session of the five-power naval conference, at which the greatest optimism, cheerfulness and the satisfaction of work well done prevailed, the conference publicly went on record that a settlement of the old dispute over the method of limitation of navies is now clearly in sight.

The disagreement over the global or category method, which, as delegates said, has effectually blocked all progress of naval disarmament for five years, is now practically resolved. A steering committee which was set up on Jan. 30 on the motion of Henry L. Stimson will consider the question of methods on the basis of the compromise worked out chiefly between the French and British, but the task which remains for the steering committee chiefly is the practical one of drafting.

One other matter came before the plenary session, namely, a proposal by Italy that the determination of ratios and the total levels of tonnages of the respective navies should be given early consideration. Dino Grandi, however, stated that his Government recognized that these points "raise a question of principle" and thus should not be considered until the simpler matter of methods was determined. Italy, therefore, reserved these points for later discussion. However, Signor Grandi explained that while the Italian delegation was prepared to participate in the discussions over methods and the further special points of the disarmament problem, it would not commit itself until the determination of ratios and the maximum levels of global tonnages was settled.

Powers Are Not Worrying

Italy's position nevertheless is not worrying the other powers, for whatever difficulty is now presented is expected to vanish in the light of further discussions.

As Ramsey MacDonald explained to the international press following the plenary session, the method to be employed will be a discussion of the actual naval programs of the five powers involved. Finally when these figures are set on the lowest possible level the delegates will say, "Oh, by the way, these figures correspond to a certain ratio. Why not accept some such ratio?" That is to say, although Italy and others may be satisfied by the general declaration in the preamble that they are entitled to a navy as large as they please, in practice the ratio will correspond as near as convenient to actual fact.

Indeed Signor Grandi after stressing the political criteria of disarmament and maintaining that the problems were more political than

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By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

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LONDON—I am able to announce on the basis of information received from authoritative sources that a highly important plan has been prepared for the London naval conference, and will, unless opposition to it becomes far more strenuous than has hitherto appeared, furnish a solid foundation on which an accord will eventually be built.

In some respects nothing in this dispatch is entirely new. Everything has been mentioned in previous cables. But the plan as a plan has not clearly emerged from the welter of discussion on every possible phase of naval affairs. It has been lost sight of in the mass of details and the plethora of speculations. What follows owes its significance to the fact that it definitely represents the crystallized thought and concrete proposals of influential and able diplomatists here.

The plan as put forward privately to the other delegations is simply that no over-ambitious program should be attempted at this juncture nor anything on which acrimonious debates seem unavoidable. The object of the conference is rather to prepare the way by experience for the still larger conference to be held about 1936.

Short Period Accord

The accord which is contemplated is therefore of a temporary character. It will run only for a short period of years and will then be revised, it is hoped in drastic fashion. If all goes well, as is anticipated, it will then be possible to effect much greater cuts, if, in the meantime, the relations of the powers navally toward each other will be satisfactorily adjusted.

It is realized that it is perhaps asking a little too much of the naval powers to bind themselves adamantinely for an indefinite period of years while many political problems remain unsolved and the technical factors are in an obvious process of change. The suggestion has therefore been made to the delegates and has met with various receptions, that the present agreements shall be for a fixed and short period of [illegible] This at one stroke a number of difficulties are overcome. There is a far greater disposition to test actual propositions. Moreover it is part of the scheme as propounded and urged by its tactful advocate that there should not be the smallest insistence on ratios as at Washington or on anything which can wound national feelings of pride by invidious comparisons.

Regarded as Masterstroke

This is regarded in some circles which are closely acquainted with what is happening at the intimate talks of delegates with delegates as a masterstroke, though it is not universally accepted. The idea is that mathematical formulas have caused many heartburnings and are unnecessary.

A better way of approach is by inviting each delegation to state its national needs in terms of ships and then work upon them. Doubtless it would still be hard enough to bring them into cosonance with each other, but at least this method avoids, or is meant to avoid, conflicts of pride and prestige.

While the British wish to reduce battleships, it is felt in American quarters that something in the nature of a battleships' holiday would be better at present and will represent real progress. Afterward in 1936, battleships can be more fully considered.

The large cruiser figures which come to me are as follows: American 18; British, 15; Japanese, 12, French, nine; Italian, six. They may not be accepted precisely as stated, but it is on these lines that the delegates are working.

The same lines are being taken for guidance in the other categories, and it is understood that the submarine problem is likely to be dealt with on a purely realistic basis without reference to larger moral problems involved, except for purposes of setting the stage for 1936.

Such is the situation which is being developed in the course of conversations. It is indorsed by the Americans, the French appear friendly to it; the Japanese, though reserved do not seem to find serious objection; the British are undoubtedly prepared to acquiesce. The Italians are most disconcerted, for it renders their plea for parity with France more difficult of attainment now, and in 1936 it may be anticipated that the process will be downward, deeply and drastically downward. Altogether this basis of discussion is meeting with encouragement.

'Battle of Naval Agenda' Goes Gayly On

* * *

Fundamentals Being Reached Through Trivialities

* * *

Weighty 'Talk' Smoke Screen for Work!

* * *

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

LONDON—Two schools of thought can be found among the delegates as well as among the press men in London.

One is optimistic by temperament and supports its optimism by reason. The other is pessimistic by temperament and equally supports its viewpoint by a reference to evidence.

It cannot be denied that the conference appears to have been stationary. But this may be only in appearance. Often appearances are deceptive.

There was a significant incident in one of the meetings, where Dino Grandi, with Latin vivacity, complained that hitherto the conference had wasted time. Whereupon Henry L. Stimson quietly remarked, according to the story which is chucklingly told: "If we are wasting time, I hope there will be a lot more time wasted."

There in a nutshell are the two attitudes toward the London proceedings—though it would be unfair to take Signor Grandi, who happened to make an impatient remark, as a representative of the impatient school.

What are the delegates discussing? It is said that they are, after innumerable meetings, still talking about the mere agenda. If this be so, say some observers, then how long do the delegates expect to spend in debating the actual subjects which must later figure on the still nebulous program? Naturally enough, starting from this angle they think the outlook gloomy.

* * *

Everything depends, however, on whether the delegates are really entangled in the details of procedure. It is true that every day we hear something of this famous agenda and of the items that will or should or might figure on it and of the divergencies of views and constant changes in the program. But knowing observers do not believe that the delegates are really turning round and round signposts, or rather the spot on which they propose some day when there is an agreement to plant their signposts. These knowing ones believe that the discussion on the agenda is a smoke screen behind which hard work is being successfully done.

And there is much to confirm this interpretation. It need not be assumed that the agenda is already definitely and irrevocably drawn up. On the contrary, it is possible that to the end of the conference there will be references to an imaginary agenda, and that discussions will bear upon a nonexistent agenda until the final day of a complete accord. On that I express no opinion. All that may be suggested is that a fixed agenda is not an indispensable instrument of the conference.

What is certain is that a good deal more than the trivialities of the order of precedence are being thrashed out. If the delegates are ostensibly en-

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Trekking
By Motortruck

through middle Africa from Rejaf on the upper Nile into Congo and Kamerun, across burning sands of the Sahara to Algiers, covering 5500 miles in all, will be described by Capt. Owen Tweedy, one of two English adventurers who made the trip, in a series of four daily articles beginning

Tomorrow

Chinese Admit Mistake in Arrest of British Officer—Extrality Intact

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — An incident fraught with important consequences for all nations still in possession of the treaty right of extraterritoriality in China has now had a happy ending with admission by the Chinese authorities that they made a mistake in arresting the British officer, Lieut.-Commander W. McBride, and taking him to the Chinese police station in connection with the alleged offense of knocking down a Chinese boy cyclist in the streets of Hankow, with fatal results.

According to latest information the cyclist, after being struck by another vehicle, swerved into Commander McBride's car, whereupon the latter was arrested and officials charge, the police station refused to release him even when the British Consul-General arrived personally on the scene.

Later the Public Safety Bureau demanded that the officer should go to court and find bail, which he refused to do as this would have been tantamount to admitting that extraterritorial privileges no longer existed.

Finally, however, he was released on intervention of the Mayor.

The issue took on additional importance in view of the negotiations now in progress between Britain and China for the gradual abolition of so-called unequal treaties. Though the Chinese Government announced at the beginning of the year that extraterritorial privileges had ceased to exist, it was always understood here that the status quo would remain until a new agreement has been negotiated.

The British Government is understood to have sent a note to Nanking to this effect Dec. 28, laying particular stress on the need of all Chinese officials refraining from precipitate action until the treaties had been modified in proper legal form.

Mrs. Lindbergh Flies Glider to Win Only Woman's First-Class License in Nation

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP) — Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh is the first woman in the United States to hold a first-class glider pilot's license.

She qualified for the distinction here Jan. 29 by making a flight of a little more than six minutes, while her husband, æronautical experts and a crowd of delighted spectators watched. Colonel Lindbergh himself made a similar qualifying flight here a little more than a week ago, maneuvering a motorless plane for 32 minutes.

Mrs. Lindbergh soared aloft and remained there for six minutes one one-tenth second, to win National Aeronautical Association recognition, which has been conferred upon comparatively few men.

She used the same sail plane in which her husband won his license and in which Hawley Bowlus, its builder, recently established an American gliding record of 6h 19m., 3s.

The motorless craft was whipped from the top of Soledad Hill by means of elastic aviation cords. It floated for three minutes directly toward the Pacific Ocean. Mrs. Lindbergh then wheeled it to the right in a 90-degree bank, banked 90 degrees again to the left, and swooped to a perfect landing in a meadow.

FREE RADIOGRAMS SENT TO BYRD BASE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Personal messages to members of the Byrd expedition may be transmitted to the camp on the antarctic ice through the Navy Department, free of charge. A daily schedule with Rear Admiral Byrd's station, WEA, is maintained. Messages now are being relayed via the steamer Holling, anchored at Dunedin, New Zealand.

The department announced Jan. 29 that "inasmuch as some traffic is necessary to maintain efficiency, personal messages to and from the expedition will be accepted."

HOOVER MOVES TO EASE TERMS ON FARM LOANS

Insurance Companies Refuse to Extend New Credit on War-Time Paper

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Refusal of life insurance companies to extend additional agricultural credits has been taken under consideration by the President with a view to devising governmental means to supply the needed financial assistance.

The President has held conference with Alexander H. Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, on the problem. It is stated that it is probable that the Federal Farm Board will make funds available from its resources to hard pressed farmers.

In laying the matter before the President, Mr. Hyde declared that the American farmer is in a serious plight as a result of the refusal to renew loans on the basis of the 1918 and 1920 valuations, without increased interest rates or reduction on the principal. According to Mr. Hyde, the insurance companies are carrying approximately $2,000,000,000 of the $9,000,000,000 in loans on farm lands floated during the war-time period.

Mr. Hyde stated that he is receiving widespread complaints that the insurance companies are pressing the farmers to reduce their loans to a shorter period and by insisting on a reduction in the amount of the loans are precipitating foreclosures. Farmers, Mr. Hyde says, are "carrying about all they can at present in meeting interest charges without paying off the principal."

Farm land values, Mr. Hyde also explained, are at present at rock bottom. He expressed the view that while the insurance companies are no doubt justified in wanting to call in some of their loans, he holds that it would be a much sounder policy if the loans are carried on as they have been during the last 10 years, provided, of course, the borrower continues to pay interest charges.

Felix Cordova Davila, resident commissioner of Porto Rico, has appealed to President Hoover to have the provisions of the Federal Farm Relief Act made applicable to the insular possession. The matter has been laid before the Attorney-General for a ruling. Mr. Davila advised the President if the Attorney-General ruled that the act is not applicable legislation will be introduced making it so.

N. E. COUNCIL GROUP ASSURES HOOVER OF AID

(Continued from Page 1)

progress and prosperity of the entire country."

Henry D. Sharpe, chairman of the Rhode Island division, defined the council movement as an effort by New England to know itself better.

Growing Need for Cheerfulness

"There is a growing appreciation of the necessity for cessation of a certain pessimism existing a few years ago," he said. The council is a leader in what is known as the New England movement, which is an attempt to further a better understanding of New England in New England itself."

A number of the larger communities have now organized industrial bureaus, John F. Tinsley, chairman of the council's community development committee reported. Railroads, electric service companies, gas companies are co-operating, he said, and out of 117 power companies, 104 have assigned personnel to this work. In addition, 40 individual communities have taken stock of their economic assets and liabilities, in accordance with the committee's program. A movement is now under way he added to maintain employment figures, in co-operation with local chambers of commerce.

Last year brought 3,000,000 visitors into New England and the recreational industry had "the best year it has ever experienced," Col William A. Barron, chairman of the recreation committee reported. In 1930 plans for an all New England recreational advertising and publicity program will be undertaken, he said.

FILE OF THE TIMES PURCHASED FOR £600

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A file of The Times dating from the year 1800 to the present day, formerly the property of the Royal Statistical Society of London, has been sold to Marx Engels of the Institute of Moscow. The price was not stated, but the firm negotiating the sale recently paid the society £600 for a set beginning in the year 1885.

This is the most extensive file of The Times which has come into the market in many years. Offers were telegraphed from the United States, Warsaw and Amsterdam, but the prize, nevertheless, went to Moscow.

COURT RULES FORTUNE MUST BE REASSEMBLED

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—The Federal Government is faced with the task of reassembling the scattered fortune of Jackson Barnett, Oklahoma Creek Indian, who eight years ago gave with a thumbprint signature more than $1,000,000 in Liberty bonds to charitable institutions and his white wife.

The order which will effect return of the fortune to the Government came Jan. 28 in a decision handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Tenth District, holding that transfer of the huge sum to other parties was illegal, as it was held in trust by the Government as guardian of Barnett.

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Haiti Asks Election in American Style

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP)—An appeal for a popular election of the Legislative Assembly of Haiti under American supervision is contained in a 7000-word message which the National League of Constitutional Action has forwarded to President Hoover.

In the document the league outlines the opposition side of the Haitian problem. The league protests against martial law in Haiti and alleges that the present régime constitutes a dictatorship which has been a social, economic and political failure.

The league predicts that should the president of Borneo be re-elected by the Council of State in April or should anyone "publicly or secretly designated" by him be elected, disorders will result that "only the Americans will be able to check."

The document also declares that the disorders at Aux Cayes recently during which American marine forces fired on Haitian peasants, killing five, was due to the belief by the peasants that new laws meant deprivation of their lands. The league further asserts that present unrest in Haiti is due in large part to the President of Borneo's refusal to allow a popular vote.

CONGRESS GETS INITIAL BILL ON HOOVER DRY PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

Senators from Connecticut, to be a United States marshal in his State.

He has been called to the capital by a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, for interrogation concerning his wet and dry habits and views

The model dry enforcement bill offered by Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska faces a wet committee in its consideration in that chamber. Upon being referred to the Senate committee on the District of Columbia, it was found upon checking up that the membership is divided 7 wets and 6 drys.

In the House unexpected opposition developed against a feature of the President's law enforcement reform program on the part of Charles A. Christopherson (R.), Representative from South Dakota, chairman of the House Judiciary Sub-Committee that is drafting a bill to carry into effect the recommendation to give United States court commissioners authority to try minor dry cases.

Mr. Christopherson declared that he did not favor the proposal to give United States attorneys the power to decide whether to proceed by indictment for a felony, or by information, in cases where a defendant, originally tried before a commissioner for a minor prohibition offense, appeals to the district court from the commissioner's findings of guilty.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN HAVE BEAM RADIO

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Beam radio service in both directions is now operating in England and Japan by the completion of the Japanese wireless company's station at Yokkaichi.

The service from England to Japan was opened last year, the transmitting station being Dorchester, the receiving station Somerton, Somerset.

Police Tug Is Abandoned After 34 Years' Service

No more to blast a "welcome home" and no more to speed in rough, gray waters, the Guardian, for 34 years a Boston police tug plying the waters of Boston Harbor, will be given the lowly rank of "abandoned"—never again will she raise her flag of commission. The ship has been pronounced unfit for duty by the United States Steamboat Inspection Service and will be tied up for the present at Constitution Wharf.

The Guardian has been patrolling the Boston waterfront since 1896, on watch for ships in need of guidance through the channel, fires, and other evidences of trouble. She carried six patrolmen with one officer, and a crew of 10.

BANK REPRESENTATIVE OPPOSES HOVEY BILL

Intimating that the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League is seeking to push through legislation that has the support of only a portion of its members, Merton Collingwood of Plymouth, representing the Plymouth Co-operative Bank, before the Legislative Committee on Banking, opposed a bill filed by Roy A. Hovey, bank commissioner.

The basis of the bill, which was indorsed by the league, is that co-operative banks must maintain a reserve of 10 per cent in liquid assets.

BRITISH TRADE SCHEME GAINS SCANT SUPPORT

Proposal for Tariff Wall Around Empire Faces Stiff Opposition

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The much boomed "Empire free trade" scheme promoted by Lord Beaverbrook for binding the British Commonwealth of Nations into a fiscal whole similar to the United States proved by the debate in the House of Commons, Jan. 29, to be still a spectacular crusade with a limited number of warm adherents, but without support from any considerable political group as a whole.

Stanley Baldwin left the House when immediately John Rumney Remer, Conservative, Member for Macclesfield, rose to move the resolution supporting this scheme, and Maj. George Clement Tryon, the only other front bench Conservative who spoke in debate, carefully abstained from committing himself to supporting the main thesis of proposal.

This is in brief that Britain should reconsider its traditional free trade policy in favor of a system not yet fully determined but based on the idea that a tariff wall of one kind or another should be erected around the British Empire to exclude foreign trade competition.

David Lloyd George, on behalf of the Liberals, poured scorn upon the scheme which he said would give Britain 10,000,000 unemployed. Lord Beaverbrook, he said, with sly reference to the Conservative defeat in 1923, when this party adopted a protectionist program, was trying to get the Tory sheep into his fold, but the sheep had "been there before and had lost some promising young lambs."

He asked how Lancashire was to face the interval before the Empire's raw cotton supplied all its needs, and how Britain generally was to get on during the period while Canadian wheat and other Empire foodstuffs were increasing to fill the immense gap which "Empire free trade" proposed to make in supplies from overseas.

Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was equally emphatic against the scheme. "The Government," he said, "can give no support to the proposal," which, he went on to declare, would "increase the cost of production in every manufacturing industry." In the end the Conservatives refused to acquiesce when the Liberals proposed that a vote should be taken, the resolution being thus "talked out."

GIFFORD BACKS STATE CONTROL OF TELEPHONES

(Continued from Page 1)

return on investment. Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, compared this to the 5¾ per cent ruled by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be a fair return for the railroads. Mr. Gifford replied that the 8 per cent he mentioned in practice actually gave stockholders only around 6 per cent.

Ownership of the A. T. & T. is scattered among some 470,000 stockholders, Mr. Gifford testified. In 1927, 16,000,000 telephones were operated by the company. In the coming year the company would add $700,000,000 in building and plants, to the total investment of $4,000,000,000 now in plants. One-half of the latter total, Mr. Gif[illegible] has been built in the last five years.

On the s[illegible] stock ownership, Mr. Gifford explained that there are now more than 13,000,000 shares outstanding, and that the current value of these shares is more than $200 each.

Stock Widely Diffused

"No single stockholder owns as much as 1 per cent of the company's capital," Mr. Gifford stated. In answer to a question by Clarence C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, he added that 1 per cent of capitalization would be around $13,500,000.

The A. T. & T. has entered the radio communication field, Mr. Gifford explained. It operates one long-wave and three short-wave telephone channels to Europe; in April it will open a short-wave service to South America, and is planning short-wave transmission on the Pacific Coast to permit talks with Hawaii, Australia and Japan.

The company owns 98 per cent of the Western Electric Company, which manufactures its electric equipment. The company has also entered the talking motion picture field, and profits from this enterprise have gone to telephone stockholders, Mr. Gifford said.

To a question relating to Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier's patent, the "monophone," by which vocal programs would be brought into homes over telephone wires, Mr. Gifford said his company is now experimenting with somewhat similar devices designed to bring news, music and entertainment into private houses. It would be cheaper to run in new wires, however, witness stated, than to use the existing telephone lines.

46 States Have Boards

All but two states now have regulatory commissions with authority over telephones, Mr. Gifford said. He argued that they should be left in control. In addition the I. C. C. has authority to regulate interstate rates.

"What rate has the I. C. C. ever changed, or made, or fixed for the telephones?" asked Mr. Dill.

Witness replied that no change had ever been made, because the company tried to meet all possible demands in advance.

"I think the proposed federal commission would be an unwise thing at the present time. There is not sufficient change in the situation to warrant such a radical innovation," he said.

Mr. Gifford said the company had accumulated a surplus, which it carried through the years as a balance wheel, amounting last year to $470,000,000. Because of its size and organization the company was not influenced by stock market transactions, Mr. Gifford said.

He said he "understood" his company's stock had dropped in the Wall Street collapse. Actually it fell at one time from about $300 a share to $200 a share. Mr. Gifford added that stock fluctuations did not greatly affect the company or its leadership. Stock diffusion is so widespread, he said, that it does not pay to make sudden spectacular profits, and the company pursues a conservative course of building up a surplus and improving its plant.

New York Case Cited

Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, referred to the telephone rate regulation situation in his State and asked if it would not be better if appeals from regulatory commissions should be limited to state rather than federal courts.

"I always thought that the reason that the New York people were so aroused over the matter was that they did not understand it," Mr. Gifford said.

"They understand the proposed increase in rates!" said Mr. Dill.

Witness said the New York rate case was initiated in 1920 and was based on the change in value of the dollar made by the World War. The company had not received the relief which it then sought, Mr. Gifford added, and the case is still pending.

Senators asked Mr. Gifford if he would not prefer one regulatory authority to fix a base figure for "fair return" instead of the varying figures now fixed by the commissions of the individual states. Witness answered that the situation did not warrant such a change as proposed.

COMMITTEE PREPARES FOR Y. W. C. A. CAMPAIGN

The first phase of a campaign for $453,980, to meet the financial needs of the Boston Y. W. C. A. and the Metropolitan Student Y. W. C. A. until 1932, began Jan. 29 when the committee which will carry on preliminary solicitaton of funds gathered at the main Y. W. C. A. building on Clarendon Street.

The found sought is needed to balance budgets for 1929, 1930, and 1931, to make possible the needed renovation of the Berkeley Street residence for girls, and to cover an initial payment of $25,000 on the mortgage on the new building.

CURLEY APPOINTS TWO

John T. Scully of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange has been appointed by Mayor Curley to directorship of the newly established Boston Industrial Bureau at a salary of $9000. He also appointed Thomas A. Mullen, attorney and Harvard graduate, to be director of the publicity bureau at $5000 a year.

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Green Derby Adds Variety to Wardrobe of Well-Dressed Man of 1930, Tailors Say

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Eight overcoats and a green derby are among the essentials to the well-dressed man of 1930, according to the Merchant Tailors of America who are holding their twenty-first annual convention here.

The derby, for the sake of variety, may be olive colored. It may be gray, brown, or even black, but whatever its shade, it indicates the modern Beau Brummelian trend which, the tailors whisper, is to be "very, very formal."

So it is that when corporate melons are cut on Wall Street or mergers are merged on La Salle Street, it is quite the proper thing to be attired in an "executive" suit. As explained by Lawrence H. Heppner of Chicago, the society's vice-president, the coat and waistcoat are of black or dark gray material, usually with a contrasting gray stripe. The coat is single-breasted without braid and with two buttons. It does not take the place of the formal cutaway, but its use is intended to correspond to the rôle filled by the tuxedo at night.

Speaking of tuxedos, A. Lincoln Stadler of New York, explained that they should be worn for informal evening occasions only. Never, never should a white waistcoat be worn with the dinner coat, he indicated, for full dress is the "only proper attire" for formal evening occasions.

After all, though the men "wear 'em," they don't "choose 'em," it was explained by Carlton P. Schaul of St. Paul, president of the organization. "A man's wife or some other feminine member of his family actually directs his choice of natty apparel," he said. "Perhaps it isn't apparent to him, but she really does it, just the same!"

Drys Repel Wet Attempt to Use State to Wreck 18th Amendment

To Foist Period of Lawlessness on Any Unit of Union to Attack Any Federal Law Held to Be Not True Concept of Democracy

An appeal to the Legal Affairs Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature not to allow the state laws to be broken down by an indirect attack upon the national prohibition law, filled the concluding hours of the public hearing on the bill for repeal of the "Baby Volstead Act."

Opponents of repeal, backed up by 600,000 church members and numerous civic organizations, attacked the admitted intention of the Constitutional Liberty League to get at the Eighteenth Amendment through state repeal.

Speakers pointed out that while it is technically legal to bring the question of repeal of the state enforcement act before the Legislature and people, the action cannot result in a change in the national situation, other than to register Massachusetts as unwilling to co-operate in the enforcement of a law which is continued in power by a majority of the states. In order to obtain repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, individuals have open to them the regular constitutional procedure by which it was adopted, it was said, and that working against state enforcement laws is shooting wide of the mark.

While no official announcement of the committee's action can be made known until each member has presented a signed opinion, it was clear that the dry arguments were well received, and that the presence of about three drys to every two wets at the hearing does not indicate the strong popular demand for repeal, said to exist.

Given only a half-hour in the morning session in which to open the dry case, Thomas Nixon Carver, professor of economics at Harvard, took the floor several times during the afternoon.

Willing for Popular Vote

When asked if he had any objection to a popular vote on the issue, Mr. Carver said:

"No, not the slightest."

"How does the consumption of liquor at Harvard football games compare with that before the World War?" Mr. Derham asked.

"It is less."

"Did you ever see a silver flask there before the war?"

"They didn't need a flask then."

When asked if he did not have confidence in the ability and efficiency of federal agents to enforce the prohibition laws within Massachusetts, Mr. Carver replied: "I would have more confidence in a combination of activity."

The question at issue, Mr. Carver said, is not the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but how repeal of the "Baby Volstead Act" would affect Massachusetts. "Will it make our working people more contented and happier?" he asked. He insisted that the money Massachusetts is spending to enforce the "Baby Volstead Act" is benefiting its own people. Speakers on the other side had called prohibition a "federal law" and had said in effect: "Let the Federal Government enforce its law."

Cites Five-Year Record

As evidence that the state law has been a deterrent on bootlegging and rumrunning, Mr. Carver instanced the capture of $900,000 worth of liquor in five years.

Asked why the State should help enforce prohibition when it did not do so for the narcotic laws, Mr. Carver said that if state co-operation would help, he favored such action. Later in the hearing it was pointed out by H. LeBaron Sampson of Middleboro that Massachusetts does aid in the enforcement of the narcotic laws and that there are three pages of the General Laws devoted to this subject.

A summary of the position taken by the group of 82 citizens represented by Mr. Carver follows:

"1. Everyone admits the need of control for liquor. The only question is, what kind of control shall we have?

"2. Repeal of the 'Baby Volstead Act' would throw Massachusetts open to the bootlegger and rumrunner by removing from state police the power to act effectively against the illegal manufacture, transportation, importation and exportation of liquor.

"3. The sale of intoxicants would still be prohibited, but the quantity would be increased and the price lowered. More drinking would result, with handicaps to New England industry, greater hazards from drunken driving, and an increased violation of law.

Says Approach Wrong

"4. Any attempt to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act—which is admitted by its sponsors to be the intent of the repeal of the Baby Volstead Act—should not be sought by a measure that will increase lawlessness within Massachusetts, and make the dry states more determined to avoid such conditions.

"5. While noncommittal, as a group, on the merits of the Eighteenth Amendment, we feel that seeking its repeal through a refusal to co-operate in its enforcement, is contrary to the intent of our national form of government."

Following Mr. Carver's initial presentation of the dry position, Orville S. Poland, general counsel of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, took charge of introducing the speakers from various organizations throughout the State who were opposed to repeal.

H. LeBaron Sampson of Middleboro, one of the signers of the petition presented by Mr. Carver against repeal of the law, presented the legal aspects of the proposed repeal.

"The people who are proposing repeal," Mr. Sampson said, "instead of going straight to the people who can repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, namely, the people of the United States, and convincing them that it ought to be repealed, are going to the people of Massachusetts and saying, 'You ought to condone nonenforcement.'"

2000 Churches Against Repeal

The Rev. Vaughan Dabney of Dorchester, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, placed his organization on record against repeal. Dr. Dabney said he spoke for 2000 churches with 600,000 members, and that at a meeting in Pittsfield last fall the federation adopted a resolution against repeal, which Dr Dabney presented to the committee.

The issue between speakers who had emphasized "state's rights" and "personal liberty," and those who took the position that the United States is a unity, and that minorities must abide by the laws enacted by the majority, was sharply drawn when S. H. Thompson of Lowell took the floor and declared that as a citizen of the United States, he accepted the national laws implicitly, and favored no method of repeal outside of those provided by the Constitution.

Mr. Poland, in a speech for the Anti-Saloon League, said that advocates of repeal were trying to make the Legislature a "cat's-paw" to pull their chestnuts out of the fire.

They have wearied, he said, of the attempt to secure repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment by the election of a wet Congress, and see the impossibility of obtaining repeal through the means provided in the Constitution, namely, a reversal of position by three-fourths of the state legislatures on the dry issue. Therefore, they are trying to tear down state enforcement laws since no other means of attack is open to them.

Mr. Poland admitted this method to be legaal, but contrary to the highest concept of our national compact.

Dr. Marsh Supports Law

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, called for a reverence for law, which he said would be lessened instead of increased by the proposed repeal. As a university president, Mr. Marsh said that he was concerned with the preservation of the law to protect young people.

A long list of speakers against repeal, limited to three minutes, placed their organizations on record. Mrs. Frederick E. Judd of Southampton filed a resolution of the State Federation of Women's Clubs against repeal. Mrs. Amanda L. Peterson of Worcester, head of the Scandinavian Women's Christian Temperance Union of Worcester County, South, Mrs. William Tilton of Cambridge, representing the Parent-Teachers Association, and many other women spoke.

John G. Dyson, former Representative from Hudson, spoke from a manufacturer's standpoint. "There is not a manufacturer in the State but will admit that prohibition has been a benefit to his business," Mr. Dyson said.

The hearing closed after a period of about 10 minutes had been allotted each side to sum up its arguments. Mr. Poland said that he had not heard one speech from the advocates of repeal pointing out how repeal of the state law could benefit anyone but bootleggers and rumrunners. Speakers for the opposition admitted that their main purpose was to strike a blow at national prohibition.

HOLDING FIRM'S PLEA UNDER CONSIDERATION

The petition of the Boston Holding Company, an organization connected with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, for permission to dispose of its assets and capital stock free of certain restrictions, was taken under advisement yesterday by the Joint Legislative Committee on Railroads at the State House.

The question appeared to turn on the point whether the disposal of the $30,000,000 block of Boston & Maine Railroad securities, held by the company, would throw open the control of that essentially New England road to external interests. George Barnes, speaking for the New Haven interests, claimed that this would not result as the block represents only about 28 per cent of the total Boston & Maine stock.

PENSIONS COMMITTEE OPENS BILL HEARINGS

More than 200 persons filled one of the larger hearing rooms at the State House when the Legislative Committee on Pensions opened its hearing on several bills providing for various forms of old-age pensions. All of the bills heard by the committee provide for a non-contributory system.

Social workers, church members and representatives of a number of other organizations placed their societies on record as favoring the adoption of some form of aiding elderly persons who are in need. Many objected to placing the administration of the old-age aid system under the Department of Public Welfare.

CURLEY TO PUT MEN TO WORK IN PARKS

Mayor James M. Curley will select 50 laborers to work for the Park Department at $5 per day for the next three months from the Civil Service list. They will be World War veterans.

William P. Long, chairman of the park commissioners, will put the men to work preparing the various parks of the Boston system for spring.

PLAN OLD BOSTON FACSIMILE

The Boston Park Commission will arrange, in connection with the celebration of the Tercentenary, to reproduce on the grass plot in Copley Square a facsimile of old Boston in plants.

HIGH PAY RATE FOR RESEARCH IS QUESTIONED

University Teachers Protest Discrimination Against Lecturing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The relatively high pay awarded to research work as compared with that allotted to teaching proper was alluded to by E. Witchell in his presidential address at a recent meeting of the council of the Association of University Teachers here.

The increasing value attached to research and the publication of papers was often detrimental to the development of the art of teaching, he said.

There was small inducement for any teacher to give his best to teaching if his chances of promotion depended more on the number of papers published than on the care bestowed in the preparation of his lectures or the zeal with which he directed the work of his students. He declared that teachers of ability should have at least as much chance of promotion as those who had made research their chief interest. It might even be necessary to ask for the establishment of chairs and professorships for university teachers engaged in teaching.

He said that there are many cases of university teachers being grossly underpaid. Comparisons of the salaries of lecturers with those of secondary school teachers would show the great disadvantages to which many lecturers were subjected.

Mr. Witchell said that as the result of the visit of a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was probable that the Government grant to universities would be increased, and that an improvement in salaries could then be effected.

REV. TROUT JOINS FEDERATION

The executive committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches engaged the Rev. John M. Trout of New Bedford as extension secretary. Mr. Trout will begin Feb. 1 to give half-time to the state organization, continuing as executive secretary of the New Bedford Council of Churches. He is at present also acting pastor of the Sandwich Federated Church.

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CHICAGO SEEKS WAY THROUGH FINANCIAL FOG

(Continued from Page 1)

ave grown so uncertain, the time as arrived when banks will make no rther loans on them. Chicago banks re loaded up with $185,000,000 of arrants.

The relief plan of the citizens' ommittee, which is headed by Silas . Strawn, former president of the merican Bankers' Association, is to orm a trust and buy up warrants. he trust would make it possible to ut up large sums with such guaranes as to make the transaction safe nd to yield interest meantime.

Collateral trust certificate notes ould be issued by the trust. As one f the committe members describes , it would really be a receivership n effect, similar to cases in business here a receiver takes over the asets and issues receiver's certificates.

It would take at least $30,000,000 nd probably more to span the gap ntil the bills for taxes due last May re sent out, according to the best nformed sources. This would cover nly wages, salaries and necessary xpenses. Nothing would be applicable to old accounts. Bills for naterials will be carried on and left npaid for months.

Depends on Co-operation

"All this depends on the amount f co-operation shown," commented ne of the most active members of he committee. "If city officials ould agree to co-operate, it would e no trouble to raise $30,000,000. We ould raise any amount necessary. ut the big taxpayers don't want to rop their money in a bucket with hole in it. On the other hand, politicians don't want to let the people ave any control."

The county and sanitary district ave accepted the plan; City Hall nd th president of the School oard have opposed it.

"It is more popular to borrow than o ask the taxpayers for their taxes," emarked another Chicago financial uthority. "The main factor in the ituation at present is the coming lections. The politicians are intent n the April primary at which ward ommittee and county officials are ominated, and the mayoralty election comes the first thing next year.

"More politicians are interested in hese elections which carry control f the parties and of the City Hall, han in anything else. Things can't o on the way they have without any ax money, without something breaking down."

Governor Wants Way Clear

Help must come from the Legisature, it is held by William Hale Thompson, Mayor. The Governor sks a workable plan before he will all a special session. The presient of the School Board also proposes a different type of citizens' relief committee.

Of the long-time features of the ituation, Prof. A. R. Hatton, authorty on city government, now at Northwestern University, points out hat Chicago has unusual difficul-

"Chicago's financial troubles are he combined result of an almost impossible system of local government nd incompetent officials," said Professor Hatton. "However, even the most competent officials could not get good results with such a hodgepodge of governmental organization as exists in Chicago and Cook County.

"There is no local government situation I have ever come in contact with that is so complicated. It has been permitted to go on without any adequate planning for half a century.

No Doubt in Result

"There is no logic whatever in the result. Chicago now has many kinds of governmental bodies within it and within these governments there are complexities which are amazing. Scarcely a point can be found in the entire governmental organization where improvement is not called for.

"These facts need to be faced, and a fundamental study made of proposals of changes that should be made according to a plan. Otherwise, Chicago will be perennially in trouble, and it will be only a question of years before local government finds itself again in the same difficulties it is in today.

"There is no use of talking of any piecemeal treatment. Nothing but a reorganization of the entire financial situation of Chicago and Cook County will furnish permanent relief."

Evictions Begin to Come In

Cutting off the salaries of city, county and school teachers here and also of mothers' pensions has started landlords into court to evict tenants unable to pay their rent.

Eviction orders were issued against one mother on the pension list and she was saved from being put out only by a loan from a fund at the juvenile court. The fund consists of $1000 given by a private citizen for use among mothers receiving pensions. The landlord promised she would not evict if paid one month's rent, and Judge Mary L. Bartelme resorted to the fund.

Another woman with seven children, who is dependent on a mother's pension, and also one with six children, have been brought into court for failure to pay rent, it is stated by Mrs. Sarah Lindon, social service worker in the renters court.

"Cases are just beginning to come into court," said Mrs. Lindon. "If it continues that salaries are not paid, it is only natural that we shall have a lot of them. It is too bad, in the instances of mothers' pensions especially. There are city and county employees in the list. Action has been brought to evict the colored janitor of one of the schools. He has been granted an extension of time. His rent is $22.50."

Mother's Pension Situation

The mothers' pension situation is severe. The last checks went out several days before Christmas, and two mothers' pension pay days, those of Jan. 1 and Jan. 25, have since passed without funds. None is in sight.

There are 1642 families on the list. The average payment is $53 to a family. The county appropriation for the year is $950,000. This is $100,000 less than last year. Even if it were available, not all on last year's roll could be served this year.

"We are trying to help the mothers through the Bureau of Public Welfare," it is said at the mothers' pension division of the juvenile court. "They are giving coal and grocery and milk orders, and also orders for shoes on a loan basis. Mothers are asked to repay when they get their first checks. The bureau has credit arrangements for these advances.

"So far as gas and electricity are concerned, when the companies shut them off, if we are notified we take it up with the companies and explain the circumstances and have found them willing to restore the service. We don't expect any trouble from this source for two months.

"But rent is another problem. Some of our women have received five-day notices. When they go into court, if we know of it, we shall have our officers go into court with them to explain to the judge."

Through a gift of $4000 from Mr. Weibold of the Weibold Foundation, it has been possible to take care of something more than 100 colored dependent children placed out in private foster homes. County funds, which normally provide $25 a month for each child for this purpose, have run out. The end of this fund is in sight and another citizen has donated $1000.

The money to take care of a number of white independent children is running short and private sources are coming in to help out. "It is wonderful how people are responding," said one of the attachés of the court.

Pay Day in Chicago Proves Just Another Wednesday

CHICAGO (AP)—What was to have been pay day for several thousand county employees turned out to be just another Wednesday. County officials, after planning to meet two postponed pay rolls by issuing tax anticipation warrants in small amounts, decided they should wait until the Civic Rescue Committee determined definitely what if anything it could do toward pulling the city and county governments back from the brink of bankruptcy.

Silas H. Strawn, chairman of the rescue group, returned from Washington, but spent most of the day finding out what had happened during his absence. Informed that H. Wallace Caldwell, president of the School Board, had sent a representative to New York with $54,000,000 worth of school tax warrants for sale, Mr. Strawn expressed hope that "a deal could be made, since it would mean that much less for the rescue committee to raise."

It has developed that funds for completing the reassessment of 1927 are running low. It is the delay in completing the reassessment that caused the financial stringency in Chicago and Cook County, both of which have been unable to collect taxes pending the new assessment. More than 40,000 city, county and school employees have not been paid this year, pending a solution of the money question.

CONTAINER-CAR EXPANSION PLANNED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An extensive program of expansion for the National Freight Company, formed by the Pennroad Corporation which, in turn, was organized by the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be undertaken by placing soliciting offices in every city of more than 200,000 population. While these offices will ostensibly represent the National Freight Company's container-car service, they will be eessentially a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad's soliciting staff.

The move is regarded as designed to meet the competition of the United States Freight Company, which is affiliated with the New York Central Railroad. The "containers" are flat cars on which half a dozen or more large vans are loaded, each containing less-than-carload shipments.

Hand of the Bolshevist in Russia's Churches

Typical of many cases in which the house of worship has been turned over by the Soviet to the storage of grain. Above photograph shows peasants of the village of Petrovsk at work on a great mound of wheat piled up before the finely decorated wall inside the local church.

Excess Drug Output by Japan Protested

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The alleged extensive smuggling of drugs manufactured in Japan to India was the subject of a number of questions addressed to Mr. Ito, Japanese delegate, by A. L. Lyall (Britain), chairman of the Opium Central Board and Sir John Campbell (India) at the session of the Opium Advisory Committee on Jan. 30.

Mr. Lyall pointed out that Japan manufactured in 1928 a quantity of heroin, for which 1299 kilograms of morphine were used. Exports of heroin were negligible that year, according to the Japanese report. On the other hand, 263 kilograms of heroin were seized by the Japanese authorities, which pointed to an enormous contraband trade in heroin.

Mr. Ito promised to call the attention of his Government, stating that the amount seized came from abroad. Sir John Campbell stated that, according to his calculations, the net average excess quantity of cocaine manufactured in Japan, after deducting 600 kilograms for legitimate requirements, amounted to 1184 kilograms per annum for the last five years. This came almost precisely to the average yearly amount of cocaine which the Indian Government estimated had been smuggled into India from Japan during the last three years.

Mr. Ito reminded the committee that the Japanese Government was gradually cutting down the manufacture of cocaine which was to be reduced by one-third in 10 per cent yearly reductions.

ENVOY TO PERU NAMED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fred Morris Dearing of Columbia, Mo., has been appointed Ambassador to Peru.

Ban on Church Bell Ringing in Moscow

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Soviet authorities have forbidden the ringing of church bells in Moscow city in the future. Many provincial towns have already adopted a similar decision and during recent months there has been a wave of closing churches and other houses of worship, which are often transformed into clubs or schools.

In many cases bells have been melted down so that the copper, bronze and other metals may serve industrial needs.

While the movement to close churches is strongest in the towns, many village churches have recently ceased to function, especially in regions which adopt collective farming.

The decision of the Moscow Soviet means the end of one of the oldest and most familiar of Moscow sounds, namely, the clanging of the bells of hundreds of churches, which developed into a veritable chorus on the great religious festivals.

CANE STRIKE SETTLED

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (AP)—Settlement of the strike of cane field workers in the southeastern district centering around Fajardo was announced Jan. 28. The strikers will return to work under more favorable conditions, including a wage increase and an eight-hour day. Future differences will be arbitrated.

SWING CLAIMS POWER ACT FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT

Co-Author of Boulder Dam Bill Protests Selling of Current to Utilities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Philip D. Swing (R.), Representative from California, co-author of the Boulder Dam Act, in a formal letter to Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, associated himself with the widespread protest that has developed in Congress against leasing the power resources of the vast project to private utilities.

Mr. Wilbur has suggested a plan for allocating the electric current to be generated at the dam under which the Southern California Edison Company of Los Angeles would get one-fourth of the power. In an opinion from E. C. Finney, solicitor for the Interior Department, the Boulder Dam and federal water power acts were so interpreted that Mr. Wilbur, according to Mr. Swing, Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, who is the other author of the Boulder Dam bill, George Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, and other members of both houses, could if he followed the opinion, disregard completely the states and localities in contracting the power and turn it all over to the private companies.

In the course of a Senate discussion of the Finney opinion, Mr. Norris characterized it as nullifying the intent of Congress, and Mr. Johnson declared that it went counter to the vote "of every member who enacted the Boulder Dam Act." In his letter to Mr. Wilbur, Mr. Swing takes up this issue from the same point of view on behalf of the House.

"If the cities are to be denied a preference right, the denial must be placed solely on the ground that when the Boulder Dam Act says the secretary shall give 'due regard to the public interest' those words constitute a direction to the secretary to give private power companies more rights than they would have received but for these words," Mr. Swing stated.

"The words 'public interest' in the Boulder Dam Act were intended to mean exactly the opposite of 'private interest.' If the solicitor's opinion is accepted then a strange irony of fate has played its part, because by this contention, the municipalities are to be grievously injured by a weapon forged by them as an aid for defense of their rights.

"As one of the authors of the Boulder Dam bill, I know that this language was intended for the express purpose of fortifying the municipalities in the enjoyment of rights accorded them under the Water Power Act. The Swing-Johnson bill was framed by its authors in close co-operation with the southwest cities which expected to benefit by its enactment. These municipalities were the chief supporters of the legislation. The private power corporations were vigorous and outspoken on this. Between the two the battle line was drawn.

"Congress intented that whenever possible, the people should get the benefit of this great public resource, through their own agencies, direct and at cost, from their own Government without the necessity of paying a commission to a go-between, that is, profits to a private power corporation."

PENNSYLVANIA FUND HELPS HARDWARE TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A $500,000,000 construction and maintenance program planned for Pennsylvania during the current year will prove a significant boon to the hardware industry in that State, according to Sharon E. Jones of Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania and Atlantic Seaboard Hardware Association.

"Pennsylvania alone," Mr. Jones said, "will spend almost $200,000,000 during the next 10 months in a huge construction program. Private interests, such as the United Gas Improvement Company, the Bell Telephone Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad and manufacturing concerns, will invest $300,000,000.

"The bright prospects ahead are apparent also throughout the Atlantic seaboard states. Employment will be plenty, especially for the construction artisan and laboring man. This is a most desirable condition, for when the masses are employed at fair wages, the whole country is prosperous."

Woman Groups Uphold Security in Cut of Naval Armament

Universal Draft Supported to Delegates at Washington Conference on Defense as Best Way to Win Permanent Peace

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Success for the London conference without sacrifice of adequate defense at home was the wish of speakers to delegates from 40 organizations representing every state at the opening mass meeting of the fifth women's patriotic conference on national defense.

The conference is the first to be held in the newly constructed Constitution Hall, headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Following the mass meeting Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, president-general of the D. A. R., and president of the conference, was hostess at a house warming reception for executives of the affiliated organizations.

Urging the adoption of the universal draft, providing for equal service of material, wealth and man power in the event of war, O. L. Bodenhamer, national commander of the American Legion, told the women that it would be a two-edged sword for peace or victory.

Having experienced war, the personnel of the Legion wants no more of it, he declared. "We are sincere in our desire for universal peace," he said, "but we are also in favor of a safe and sane policy of national defense.

Making War Unprofitable

"We of the Legion favor universal draft in time of war because it is our conviction that the underlying principle is right and fair and just," Mr. Bodenhamer continued.

"We believe that all men and all property share, proportionately, the benefits accruing from victory, and that all men and all property would share proportionately in the loss accruing from defeat.

"With the profit of war made improbable and with a positive reduction in the number of slackers, there would be no selfish interests in America which would encourage the declaration of war."

Mrs. Donald Macrae, president of the American Legion Auxiliary, welcoming the delegates, expressed the hope that the "discussions in London can produce an agreemen which will effectively lessen the load of armaments which nations are required to carry," without "bartering away national rights for temporary economies, or for empty pledges of peace." Mrs. Virgil McClure, president of the American War Mothers, responded for the delegates.

Naval Parity Advocated

Naval parity, which "in itself will insure the much desired limitation of armament and at the same time insure an America adequately defended against unforeseen emergencies," was advocated by Mrs. Hobart in her presidential address. The purpose of this patriotic conference is to proclaim faith in the Constitution. "We represent American family life and so far as in us lies we intend to do our utmost to maintain our nation's defense that our homes may be perpetuated."

Thomas Campbell Washington, representing the Society of Descendants of the First Citizens of the United States, told the women to be vigilant in preserving the legislation and urged them to support a "strong, efficient and adequate national defense" which their forefathers secured to them in the Constitution.

While it has been their custom in former years to ask to be received at the White House, the chairmen agreed that they would not impose their usual request upon President Hoover, due to the great press of important business now before him and their belief that the insistence of delegations upon being received by him lends an added heavy burden to his already overcrowded days.

FORT RESIGNS AS G. O. P. COMMITTEE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON (AP) — Franklin Fort, Representative from New Jersey, has resigned as secretary of the Republican National Committee, in which capacity he has served since Herbert Hoover's nomination for the Presidency.

In a letter to Claudius Huston, chairman of the committee, on Jan. 29, Mr. Fort gave the press of his duties as a member of Congress as the primary reason for his withdrawal, and added he felt free to "leave at this time, since the affairs of the party are in such splendid shape." Mr. Huston accepted the resignation with a letter expressing deep regret.

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DELAWARE JAIL SYSTEM URGED FOR NEW YORK

Crime Commission Expected to Recommend Plan Used in New Castle Jail

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—Adoption of the "New Castle" system as one of the solutions for the penal situation in New York State is expected to be recommended by the New York State Crime Commission as the result of an inspection of the New Castle County "workhouse."

The inspection was made by four representatives of the commission and the secretary of the Prison Association of New York. Their report to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York, is expected to suggest some modifications of the New Castle method. The system, they found, has proven effective in keeping offenders contented and industrious during their terms of imprisonment.

After eating with the warden and prisoners, the visitors expressed amazement that more than 200 men are confined in the institution and are practically unguarded day and night. One or two keepers are sufficient to care for them, and rarely are they called on to exercise authority to settle disputes or put down disorder.

The county jail is conducted on the honor system, by which every inmate shares in the responsibility for good order and obedience to the rules of the institution. Its committee of inmates are rarely—perhaps not once in two years—called upon to function. The most recent escape from the institution was when an inmate whose wife was ill and, not finding the warden to obtain a brief leave, acted on his own initiative and walked home. When his absence was discovered the committee of trusted fellow inmates started in search of him and soon came upon him returning to jail. He was tried by the convict board, but was promptly acquitted, escaping with only reprimand, since his action was held to be justified.

The visitors from New York also were interested in the new women's jail, which is regarded as the model institution of its kind. Here, too, they found the Golden Rule applied in the management. In addition to the work the women are expected to do, they are taught the essentials of home making, if they are not already trained. In the evening there are diversions of an uplifting nature, even the production of light plays by inmates. The prisoners were found to be entirely contented.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Snow, possibly heavy tonight and Friday; slightly warmer tonight; fresh to strong northeast winds, backing to north and northwest Friday; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 25.

Southern New England: Snow, possibly heavy tonight and Friday; not quite so cold in northern and western Massachusetts tonight; northeast gales, backing to north and northwest gales.

Northern New England: Snow and not quite so cold tonight and Friday; increasing east and northeast winds, becoming strong and possibly reaching gale force late tonight.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	10	Memphis	22
Atlantic City	30	Montreal	6
Boston	18	Nantucket	30
Buffalo	10	New Orleans	34
Calgary	18	New York	26
Charleston	30	Philadelphia	26
Chicago	8	Pittsburgh	18
Denver	30	Portland, Me.	10
Des Moines	14	Portland, Ore.	36
Eastport	8	San Francisco	50
Galveston	40	St. Louis	14
Hatteras	46	St. Paul	10
Helena	28	Seattle	40
Jacksonville	56	Tampa	52
Kansas City	26	Washington	22
Los Angeles	56		

High Tide at Boston
Friday, 12:12 p. m.
Height of tide, 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:25 p. m.

SCHOOLS OFFER AID IN MAYOR'S PUBLICITY PLAN

Colleges to Co-operate in Move to Regain City's Factory Prestige

Support and co-operation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to Mayor Curley's plan for establishment of an industrial, commercial and publicity commission for the purpose of regaining Boston's former industrial and commercial prestige, was pledged yesterday by Samuel W. Stratton, president of the institute.

Wallace B. Donham, dean of the Harvard graduate school of business administration, and Everett Lord, dean of the Boston University school of business administration, made similar pledges on the part of their respective institutions.

The Mayor proposed that the commission be comprised of about 500 persons active in the community, with three special committees on commerce, industry and publicity, respectively. These committees would confer with and report to the larger group at regular intervals of four or six weeks. The plan might eventually include the conversion of Governor's Island into a municipal center, the Mayor intimated.

Professor Donham's communication to the Mayor set forth the conviction that it is of greater importance to bring existing industries to a high point of efficiency than it is to start a campaign to bring new industries to the metropolitan district. The letter cited the instance of a Massachusetts plant which turned a large deficit into a larger profit simply by efficient reorganization.

The co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce was pledged as well and the Federal Reserve Bank has agreed to place its statistical department and records at the disposal of the new commission when it is formed.

Dry Law Eases Work at 'Home,' Head Says

"Liquor is no longer the outstanding contributing factor in the causes which bring men and women to such institutions as this," says Oliver C. Elliot, superintendent of the Boston Industrial Home Corporation.

"With the elimination of a great share of the liquor problem," he told members of the corporation at their fifty-third annual meeting at the institution, "institutional work is far easier and results are much more permanent and gratifying."

He reported that a total of 3852 persons were admitted to the home last year, 610 being women; that 30,537 lodgings were furnished for men and 8157 for women; that 18,120 men and 8704 women were provided with meals; 15 families assisted over emergencies, and about 1000 children given an outing to the country or seashore through its fresh air fund.

In the absence of Malcolm E. Nichols, former Mayor of Boston and president of the organization, Harry G. Dixon, vice-president, presided. Freeman O. Emerson, treasurer, reported receipts of $17,263.32 and disbursements of $17,002.92.

Taft Gives Proof of Alien Liquor Assault on American Prohibition

(Continued from Page 1)

lengthy editorial on French wine propaganda in foreign countries. Here are selections:

"It is in the following countries that our propaganda has been most intense: England, Canada, the United States and Sweden. . . .

"The year 1923 will be reckoned in Canada as one of the most striking in the history of prohibition; the anti-prohibitionist campaign, advancing from place to place, gained over two provinces, Manitoba and Alberta; two other provinces, Ontario and Saskatchewan, will soon yield to this effort. The Wines Exportation Commission may lay claim to a preponderant share in this success as being the only French or foreign organism which brought all its forces to bear in the battle. . . .

"Our action assumed the most diverse forms: drawing up of tracts and pamphlets, editing the latter and their distribution throughout Canada, press publication and controversies, furnishing of funds at the right moment. Our activity did not confine itself to 'moistening' the 'dry' provinces where it appeared an effort might be useful; it was likewise exercised in improving the régime existing in the provinces where this effort had already borne fruit by the institution of the intermediary system represented by the monopoly.

Attack British Columbia

"We had, for instance, occasion to express our point of view to the French Government upon certain details of the working of the Quebec Liquor Commission, and, quite recently, we organized a campaign in British Columbia for the adoption of certain measures favorable to the sale of our products.

"The French Wines Exportation Commission was able to note last year already that its publicity campaign in the great newspapers edited in the English language in the United States (New York Herald, Chicago Tribune, Daily Mail) had given rise in the American press to very numerous commentaries highly favorable to its cause and given a greater impulse to the anti-prohibitionist literature of both continents.

"Accordingly, there, also, it was considered advisable not to make any change in the method, but, following a new program and in a greater number of periodicals, such as the Weekly Digest, the journals of the navigation companies, and in certain organs circulated by means of its official propaganda departments, it endeavored to develop the initial results. The United States is one of the countries where propaganda work has most need to be carried out with circumspection and skill.

"The approaching electoral struggle in the United States will probably be the occasion of a redoublement of effort on the part of the commission, and it is awaiting precisely the return of its appointed mandatary to decide its action in the matter.

"There, as elsewhere, the French Wines Exportation Commission has had every reason to congratulate itself on the valuable aid afforded it by the International League of the Adversaries of Prohibitions, with which it works in perfect harmony."

Proof Not Particularly New

I have taken this from an article in the Congregationalist printed Sept. 19, 1929. In that article the Rev. Alfred E. Cooke of the Boulevard Church, Denver, Colo., states that he quotes directly from a press dispatch for the first part of this evidence and that he has before him the copy of the trade journal from which he makes the long quotation.

You will see that, unless the reporter is lying, a hot fight was organized in that year and unless the trade journal was lying it was entitled to a goodly share in the wet victories in Canada and was promising redoubled effort in the electoral struggle in the United States.

In the speech from which you quote I gave as my first reason for believing that foreigners were vitally interested and financially active in breaking down our law and Constitution, the quotations from the French. I did not quote a press dispatch from Germany because I could not remember the date. The substance of it was that the convention of brewers which was being held pledged themselves "to free America." This followed a lurid description of the "slavery" America suffered under the tyranny of the dry.

The fight since then has waxed hotter and hotter. The International Association is still in existence. Of the activity and the contributions of the French and the International League of the Adversaries of Prohibition in recent campaigns or in the present one we have no direct proof.

We had no proof and could have none in regard to the activities and contributions which they gave in the early campaigns and promised for the later ones except the quoted statements.

Truth Ofttimes Hidden

In the same way we have no proof of the enormous funds raised by the brewers and distillers and the scandalous ways in which the funds were spent in the fight from 1910 till 1919, till the suspicion that the brewers were pro-German and the intense feeling of the war brought the investigation that uncovered both the methods of raising and the methods of spending the huge funds.

The statements given above are clear and explicit and very indiscreet. It was not to be expected that such indiscretion should ever be repeated. We are now in a campaign which is outwardly exactly like the campaign against the adoption of prohibition. Lady Astor's description of the campaign in England gives us a similar picture. If names and words mean anything, there is a world-wide campaign on to carry elections in Canada, to smash little Finland, to head off local option in England, but, above all, for that is a question of life and death, to break down prohibition in the United States.

The leopard has not changed his spots.

You say that my statement is insulting to a great body of my fellow citizens. I distinctly said in that speech that "I would not belittle the numbers, or question the earnestness and sincerity, of the great body of the wet voters and the wet press. But we know much of the enormous power of interested, dishonest propaganda from our experience in the war and might learn as much, if we studied it, from the liquor propaganda against the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. The honest opponents of prohibition themselves could not in that great contest have known who were working from conviction and public spirit and who for pay."

I ought to say that these quotations from the French have been before the public for months. If they have been challenged, the challenge has not come to my notice.

HOBSON NAMED BISHOP

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—The Rev. Henry Wise Hobson, pastor of All Saints Church at Worcester, Mass., was elected, Jan. 29, Bishop Coadjutor for the Southern Ohio Diocese of the Episcopal Church at a meeting of clergymen and laymen here.

ARCTIC PATROL FLIES BACK TO HOME AIRPORT

15 Army Planes Land at Selfridge Field Together From Spokane, Wash.

MT. CLEMENS, Mich. (AP)—The army's arctic patrol came back to the home airport, Selfridge Field, here, Jan. 29, after a round trip flight to Spokane, Wash., which started Jan. 10.

Fifteen of the 18 pursuit planes which started the flight arrived together. One of them, piloted by Lieut. N. D. Sillin, was forced down at Manistique, Mich., after the patrol left Escanaba, Mich., on the final leg of the flight. Another piloted by Lieut. Marion Elliott, was delayed, having landed to render assistance and the third had been wrecked several days ago in a snow storm at Beach, N. D.

The three transport planes lagged behind on the last lap as they had throughout, and flood lights were turned on at the field here to facilitate a night landing.

Maj. Ralph Royce, commander of the flight, declared the flight was a success in that it had accomplished its purpose—to determine how present equipment will cope with winter conditions.

Two important facts have been developed, Major Royce said: that the present type of ski is not practical and that the present type of heater will not perform when called upon to get a motor warmed up for starting after a cold night in the open.

Major Royce believes a combination wheel-ski would be more suitable for winter flying and that wood or steel would be better material for construction of skiis than the composition now used.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston City Club; sportsmen's night, talks by New Brunswick Guides, motion pictures on hunting and fishing, Auditorium, Clubhouse, 8.

Boston Public Library; play, "The Falcon and the Lady," by the Studio Club, Lecture Hall, 8.

Sixty-second annual dinner, Bowdoin Alumni Association of Boston; talks by President Kenneth C. M. Sills '01; Alfred E. Burton '78, former dean of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; John Clair Minot '96, literary editor of the Boston Herald, and Philip S. Wilder '23, alumni secretary, University Club, 6:30.

Field and Forest Club; entertainment, Repertory Hall, 264 Huntington Avenue, 6:30.

Forty-fourth annual ball, La Prevoyance, French Benevolent Society, Paul Revere Hall, 8.

Copley-Plaza: banquet, Frigidaire Corporation, Ballroom and Foyer, 6:30.

Winter carnival, Stoneham High School, presentation of play, "The Whole Town's Talking," by Corinthians Dramatic Club, Armory Hall, 8; carnival through Saturday.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; meeting, Young Men's Citizenship Forum, Vialle Room, 8:30.

Hotel Statler; dinner and dance, Leopold Morse Company, Georgian Room, 6:30; dinner and entertainment, the Masters' Fifth Masonic District, Parlor A and B, 6:30; Master Photo Finishers, Salle Moderne, 6.

Pianoforte recital by Lois Luther, honor student, New England Conservatory of Music, George W. Brown Hall, Conservatory Building, 8.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert, Raymond Coon, pianist, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Majestic—"The Fortune Teller," 8:15.
Colonial Theater—Simple Simon, Ed Wynn, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Winter carnival, sport entertainment, Pomeworth St. Grounds, Kimball Pond, High School Rink, 3.

Children's Museum of Boston; illustrated school lecture by Prof. Frederick K. Morris, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Lecture Hall, 3.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; Guidance course, Boys' Division Leaders, "Skills in Work," by Dr. Fred C. Smith of Harvard University, Boys' Division, 4.

Copley-Plaza; meeting, Frigidaire Corporation, Foyer, all day.

Hotel Statler; luncheon, N. E. Gas Association; Parlor E, 1.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, Glee Club of Woman's Club, Library Hall, 10.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitsky, conductor, 2:30.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 4 except Monday, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Books illustrated by Auguste Lepere; lent by William A. Sargent; 18th century French color prints lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of woodcuts and engravings by Albrecht Dürer; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings, through Feb. 13.

Harvard Society of Contemporary Art, 1260 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Wire and wood sculpture and jewelry. Through Feb. 4.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Oils and water colors of Bermuda and New England, by Frank Carson. Through Feb. 13.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Wood engravings after Winslow Homer. Through Feb. 1.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—"Old Masters" exhibition. Through Jan. 31.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by Levon West. Through Feb. 1. Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through Feb. 8.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Twenty-seven prints by 27 contemporary artists. Through Jan. 31.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors of Palestine, by Aron Gelman. Also prints by Goya, Matisse, Gag and others. Through Feb. 1.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by C. R. W. Nevinson. Through Jan. 31.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Paintings of the sea, by Galen J. Perrett.

Copley Galleries, 103 Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Martha Silsbee.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Statuettes of interest to children by Bashka Paeff. Also exhibition of etchings of dogs, by Marguerite Kirmse. Through Feb. 15.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Old and modern paintings, etchings and engravings.

Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz Carlton Hotel, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings by Cameron, Pennell, Whistler, Zorn and others.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Paintings by Edmund Archer of Richmond, Va.; through Feb. 1.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Bessy E. Creighton. Through Feb. 4.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain. Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Free docentry service. Extensive collection of birds of North America, including foreign birds not to be seen elsewhere in Boston. Latin-American articles. North American Indian collection, including articles of rare value. From Japan, most complete collection in the East illustrating the life of the Japanese, including Festival dolls, given to children of America through Japanese endeavor. One of the finest ethnological collections in existence from the Philippines. Animals, birds, insects, minerals. Three hundred and twenty dolls of all costumes and countries.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston—Paintings and water colors of Bermuda and New England; through Feb. 13.

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Radio Tonight
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)
5:05 p. m.—Reradiocast from London: "Naval Conference Developments," Vernon Bartlett, BBC Commentator.
5:30 WEEI String Ensemble; news.
6:30 NBC, "American Home Banquet"; Sketches of Gen. Nathaniel Banks, Walter Savage Landor.
7:00 Big Brother Club: Harmonica Symphony; Newsboy Quartet.
7:25 "Cap'n Bailey and the Widder Dyer."
7:30 NBC, Coward Comfort Music Orchestra, direction of Fritz Forsch.
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann Hour: Lily Damita, motion picture star; Phil Cook, sketches; Cec Burnell and Lester Banker, piano duo; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Selberling Singers: James Melton, tenor; male quartet; Singing violins; Frank Black, pianist.
9:30 Ginter's "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:00 NBC, RCA Victor Hour: Mischa Elman, violinist; salon orchestra direction of Nathaniel Shilkret.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.
11:15 Bob Emery and his Lighthouse and Coast Guard News Exchange.
WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)
5:45 p. m.—WBZA Ensemble.
5:59 Temperature; weather; agriculture, markets; chimes.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 Velvo Melodies.
6:45 Investment talk.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:45 New England Cake Melodeers: pianos and soloists.
7:30 NBC, "The Night Fighters": Cecil Lewis production.
8:00 NBC, Lehn and Fink Serenade: Phil Ohman and Victor Arden, pianists, and specialty orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Champion Sparkers: sport drama, Phillips Carlin; Irving Kaufman, baritone; dance orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Scrappy" Lambert and "Billy" Hilpot, vocal duo; dance orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Melodies: concert orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Atwater Kent Mid-Week Program: dance orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:02 Temperature; sport digest.
11:08 News; Statler Orchestra.
WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)
5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gang: talks; dance music.
5:30 Nation-Wide Stores Program: dance music.
5:45 Arch Culture Stylists: dance music.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:10 Ecco Good News Bearers: dance music.
6:25 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:40 Tanner's Troubadours: vocal.
6:50 Majestic Minute Men: concert music.
7:05 "An American Fantasy": concert music.
7:20 Soloist and organ.
7:30 CBS, Ward's Tip Top Club.
8:00 CBS, The Vagabonds.
8:30 CBS, Weekly résumé of five power naval conference by Frederic William Wile, from London.
8:30 CBS, "Manhattan Moods": Ben Alley, tenor; Marie Gerard, soprano; male quartet; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, "In a Russian Village": soloists; male quartet; balalaika orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Philco Hour: operetta, "The Plumbers' Opera"; Margaret Speaks, soprano; Erwyn Mutch, baritone; John Barclay, baritone; Chester Miller, baritone; Helen Oelheim, contralto; concert orchestra.
10:30 CBS, National Forum from Washington: "Government Employees' Retirement Law," Senator Porter H. Dale of Vermont.
11:00 Time; news.
11:10 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:30 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
12:00 "Midnight Reveries"—organ.
WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)
4:45 p.m.—Lawrence Spenser, organist.
5:15 Cleary Sisters.
5:30 Titus and Buckley Twilight Half Hour: organ, voices and strings.
6:00 Fishermen's Broadcast.
6:15 Sigma Alpha Iota Program.
6:45 Sam Winram, novelty pianist.
7:00 Weather report; time.
Tomorrow's Features
WEEI
8:00 a.m.—NEC programs.
9:00 a.m.—Studio musical programs.
10:30 a.m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a.m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, direction of Walter Damrosch, first half, "Animals in Music"; "The Brass Instruments."
2:00 p.m.—Studio musical programs.
WBZA
8:00 a.m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a.m.—Studio musical programs.
10:00 a.m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a.m.—Same as WEEI.
12:03 p.m.—Studio programs.
1:00 p.m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p.m.—Studio musical program.
WNAC
8:00 a.m.—Studio musical programs.
10:00 a.m.—CBS, Ida Bailey Allen.
10:30 a.m.—Shepard Concert Orchestra.
11:00 a.m.—CBS program.
11:15 a.m.—Studio musical programs.
2:00 p.m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p.m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.

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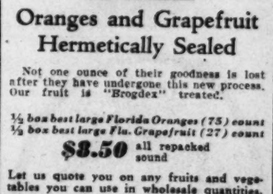
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NEW YORK CITY

HONDURANS HIT TRAIL TO NEW PROGRESS

Settling of Finance Problem Aids Republic to Make Forward Spurt

In view of a wide and growing interest in the progress and potentialities of South and Central America, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR presents a series of articles, appearing Thursdays since Oct. 17, on "Latin America: Its Culture and Contrasts." This is the sixteenth article of the series.

By CHESTER LLOYD JONES
Formerly Special Representative, United States Department of Commerce, Caribbean Area

One of the first settled areas in the New World, Honduras has remained to the present day one of the least developed. For its failure to follow the advance of other American states there are abundant reasons.

Critics of the Spanish imperial system find in Honduras material to prove that Spain was always an unsympathetic parent to the lands she colonized. Those who believe the United States to be "imperialistic" cite developments in Honduras to support their case and others who see in "international finance" the chief menace to the development of the weaker nations use Honduras as an outstanding illustration.

Banana shipments from the north coast make up over three-fourths of the entire exports. As in most of Central America, transportation is difficult. Navigable rivers are conspicuous by their absence and roads are difficult to build and expensive to maintain.

Spanish colonists settled in the country and such development as has occurred is due to their initiative and industry, but those of unmixed European stock are a small minority. The small upper class has shown ability rather than stability. It has not been able to leaven the population as a whole.

Of the total population, 700,811 by the census of 1926, all but about 34,000 are natives of Honduras. In this latter group all but a small part are immigrants from other Central American states. There has never occurred any large immigration of people of European blood. As a result all but a small fraction of the people are of mixed or Indian blood. On the north coast the fruit trade has brought about the immigration of a number of West Indian Negroes. Education has made slow progress. The census reports only 101,180 men who are able to read in the entire Republic and this is probably a generous calculation.

One Thousand Miles of Railway

Nominally Honduras is much better off in railroads than are her neighbors. But though there are reported 1000 miles of railway lines, they serve mainly the fruit trade of the north coast. There is no railway to the capital, Tegucigalpa, with its 50,000 inhabitants. A highway runs from the railhead of one of the north coast lines to the capital and the Pacific coast.

Honduras has been the Belgium of Central America. Its government has been unable to defend its neutrality and its position on the borders of three countries has made it a region in which plotters against the peace of the neighboring countries have frequently developed their plans and marshaled their forces. Conversely, the rulers of the neighboring regions have at times set up puppets of their own in control of Honduras. American adventurers have also disturbed the peace of the country at times.

The moderate economic resources of Honduras have raised the question whether it was an advantage for her own people that she should continue a separate country. Honduras has always been well disposed toward the formation of a Central American republic to embrace all the countries between Mexico and Panama.

Nevertheless till the time comes, when the Central American states can follow the example of the United States and achieve a more stable union, Honduras must continue to seek progress with what resources have been given her. Prospects have improved in recent years and the story of their improvement is one which deserves to be known both in and outside of the republic.

Seek Outside Contacts

Practically from the beginning of their independence the people of Honduras have realized the importance of establishing contact with the outside world and have been eager to make sacrifices to bring it about. Enthusiasm for outside contacts was long only academic. Insufficient revenues, lack of public credit and frequent revolutions made any real progress in that direction impossible.

Borrowing was begun largely for railway construction beginning in 1853 and resumed in 1866.

Four loans went into default in 1872-3. Honduras did not question that she should pay for what she received, but pleaded nonfulfillment of the terms of several contracts and alleged frauds in the issuance of the bonds.

In 1908 Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, at the request of Honduras was instrumental in starting negotiations for a new arrangement by which the bonds were to be retired at a small fraction of their face, all defaulted interest to be sacrificed and certain additional funds made available for new work in Honduras. The proposal was defeated in committee in the United States Senate in 1912.

In 1923 the bondholders took up discussions again with Honduras and representatives of the National City Bank. An agreement resulted, approved by the bondholders in May, 1923, and by the Honduras Congress in March, 1926. Honduras agreed to pay $6,000,000 in 60 half year installments—or about 20 per cent of the principal and the bondholders agreed to cancel all back interest and that no interest should be paid during the retirement of the debt.

National Credit Stronger

Results of this arrangement have been decidedly satisfactory. The payment of the installments of the public debt has been regularly maintained, national income has reached record heights and the current years are the most prosperous in the country's history.

Much still remains to be done before Honduras is well launched on the road to orderly economic progress. Even the currency, the base of commercial exchanges, is not yet in a satisfactory position. American money circulates exclusively in northern Honduras, while the silver peso circulates in the south. But at least an encouraging beginning has been made possible by the debt settlement.

The election of October, 1928, was bitterly contested but peaceful, national credit has been strengthened, a start has been made toward establishing better educational facilities and better roads. There is promise from all this, to quote the words of the new Honduran Minister to Washington on presentation of his credentials to President Hoover on Aug. 22, 1929, that Honduras "has at last found the way to its own resurrection, done away with the policy of violence and set the Republic on solid foundations of progress, civilization and culture."

Primitive and Picturesque Mingle in Capital of Honduras

Above May Be Seen the Low-Built Houses and Shaded Roadway of a Street in Tegucigalpa. Below Is the Fortress-like Building of the Presidential Palace as It Strikes the Visitor Approaching From the Side of Comayaguela—a Substantial Erection of Stone. Map Indicates the Position of the Honduran Republic in Central America.

Music

Women's Symphony Orchestra

That the Women's Symphony Orchestra which Ethel Leginska has led during the last three seasons has made considerable progress was apparent in a concert at John Hancock Hall last evening, when an ambitious program was capably encompassed. True, the orchestra shows many changes in personnel. New faces are the rule. A few men last evening were added to play needed instruments. In all, about 50 players followed Miss Leginska's vigorous and often authoritative stick.

Mozart's "Figaro" Overture was played with precision and zest and clean, well-maneuvered strokes. Weber's Concerto in F for bassoon and orchestra brought Abdon Laus of the Boston Symphony Orchestra as soloist. The music which offered Mr. Laus an opportunity to unfold his own skill with his instrument proved not too exciting stuff—melodious, smooth, but with little differentiation in mood between the Adagio and the Allegro which followed it.

For a "first Boston performance" Miss Leginska offered a Cortege and Air de Danse by Debussy, whether in his own instrumentation or not the program failed to say. At any rate it proved a not very characteristic piece.

What became the event of the evening was the performance of Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5 in E minor. With freshness and vigor, with a good grasp of the romantic flavor and essential glamorousness of the music, Leginska and her players encompassed a well thought out and impressive reading of this familiar symphony.

These players have not yet arrived at such a point of excellence that praise may be given without reservations, but such has been their progress since the earliest concerts that much may be looked for within the next few seasons. Doubtless the improvement may be attributed to the fact that, according to a note on last evening's program, this orchestra has played more than 200 concerts.

Mischa Elman

The third in the current series of morning musicales held under the auspices of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy took place in the ballroom of the Statler Hotel yesterday morning, when Mischa Elman, violinist, played before a large audience. His program was characteristic, with several arrangements included. First came Handel's E major Sonata, allowing the violinist a full sweep of warm, luscious tone, and an exhibition of dexterity as well. Then came Wilhelmj's arrangement of Paganini's Concerto in D, meretricious and displayful matter, calculated to expose just such a varied technique as Mr. Elman owns, but in itself as music hardly worth mention. Two groups of shorter pieces rounded out the morning's playing, half of them being arrangements for violin and piano of music originally intended for piano alone or for other instruments. Rachmaninoff's "Vocalise," although presented in its original musical form must fall under the head of arrangement, since it was intended by the composer for voice. One wonders why there is need for recourse to all these arrangements and rearrangements. Violin literature is so rich and rewarding a field for the musically venturesome and there are so many masterworks to be found by even a cursory search that music drawn from other branches seems extraneous.

Mr. Elman played with his customary dexterity and brilliance. As usual he stressed, too, the delicate, fragile tones which he prefers to all others. In Wilhelmj's arrangements of a Chopin Nocturne, played throughout with mute, he achieved an exquisitely beautiful tone and an atmosphere of gossamer loveliness. Bach's Air for G string brought, by way of contrast, a depth and fullness of tone which drew from this splendid air its inherent beauty. Mr. Elman's own version of Beethoven's Contredanses proved an interesting vehicle for a display of such rhythmic verve and liveliness as lies within the scope of few violinists. His Tango, too, owned much swing and "go." C. S. B.

RECEIVES GOLD MEDAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif. — Gilbert N. Lewis, dean of the University of California College of Chemistry, recently received notice of his selection as recipient of the fourth gold medal to be awarded by the American Society of Arts and Sciences. Dr. Lewis recently received word from Sweden of his election as a foreign member of the Swedish Academy.

Traveler's Aid Group Hears National Head

The Traveler's Aid Society was likened to the telephone in that both make contact with people upon demand, by Sherrard Ewing, national executive of the society, who spoke at the annual meeting of the Boston branch at the home of Mrs. Rose L. Dexter, Jan. 29. Mr. Ewing said there are now 2200 stations of the society in the country.

"As transportation is always to be," Mr. Ewing said, "it is inevitable that a society such as ours be maintained. If it is to carry on successfully, however, co-operation is needed not only from communities and transportation companies, but from individuals as well."

Mrs. Eva Whiting White, president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, spoke on the work of the society, and John H. Grandin, treasurer, gave a report. All officers were re-elected.

CUBAN CHIEF JOINS ORDER

HAVANA (By U. P.)—President Machado was initiated as a member of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine Jan. 28 and accepted an invitation to attend the unveiling of the peace monument at Toronto, June 30. The degree was conferred by Imperial Potentate L. V. Youngworth of Los Angeles at the presidential palace.

NEW BISHOP COADJUTOR

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Rev. William Scarlett, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis, has been elected Bishop Coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Missouri by the Diocesan Convention Jan. 28. He is expected to succeed Bishop Frederick F. Johnson who told the convention he would resign.

ARGENTINES SEE LATEST MODELS AT BUENOS AIRES

American Cars Predominate at 12th Exhibition—Open Roadsters in Favor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUENOS AIRES—The Automobile Show, held in the grounds of the Rural Society, has been a feature of the early summer season for 12 years. Argentines are particularly interested in the development of the automobile, appreciate the many improvements to be noticed in the new cars, and it is believed the time is not far off when most city dwellers and all those who live in the suburbs or in the country will own a "tacho," the local equivalent for "flivver."

The majority of the cars exhibited at the Twelfth Annual Show were American, the most important stand in the exhibition belonging to General Motors, whose cars occupied a whole salon. Old favorites, such as Willys-Knight and Vauxhall were much admired by visitors. Automobiles of European make included Mercedes-Benz, Minerva, Isotto-Fraschini, Citroen and Renault. Most of these, however, are seldom to be seen outside the city's exclusive residential quarter. Cars belonging to the General Motors group and the new Ford models are popular in the provinces.

Touring is increasing in importance and under the direction of the Argentine Touring Club and the Argentine Automobile Club improved roads are opening country which was practically inaccessible. It is now possible to go from Buenos Aires to Bariloche and the lake district of Nahuel Huapi, some 1500 kilometers from the capital by automobile. To travelers accustomed to the smoothness of European highways, Argentine roads may leave much to be desired, but those who remember the old dirt tracks and swamp highways cannot but be grateful for the new thoroughfares.

Although at present fashion is in favor of the closed car, there is noticeable a rising interest in open models. The sports runabout is popular among the younger generation, but it is not practical from the family point of view. Therefore, automobile importers find that there is a growing demand for open tourers, particularly those of the convertible type. Many of the cars exhibited at the show belong to this category.

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16 PLEAD GUILTY TO LIQUOR CONSPIRACY

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Sixteen persons named as defendants in the Pottawatomie County liquor conspiracy case, including Homer Knappenberger, former Mayor of Earlsboro, entered pleas of guilty to conspiracy charges at the opening of the trial in Federal District Court here, Jan. 29. Judge Edgar S. Vaught announced sentences would be imposed Feb. 15. Others admitting guilt included Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Burdett, J. N. Barron, W. A. Graham, Gus Hern. Burdett was a former chief of police at Earlsboro.

The maximum penalty on a conspiracy charge is two years imprisonment. The minimum is $1 fine or a sentence of one day in jail.

Transport Company Shifts to New Haven

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The Providence Journal says that a general reorganization of the New England Transportation Company, including the removal of the executive offices from this city to New Haven, has just been accomplished.

According to Arthur P. Russell, president of the company and a vice-president of the New Haven Railroad, of which the transportation company is a subsidiary, management of the latter has been placed directly in charge of John M. Droege, general manager and a vice-president of the railroad.

General Superintendent Henry M. Walker and Assistant Superintendent James A. Cunningham have been transferred from Providence to New Haven. The transportation company is one of the largest of its kind in the United States.

GOODWIN CONFIRMED

With eight councilors voting in the affirmative and Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman in the negative, Governor Allen's reappointment of Elliot H. Goodwin as State Civil Service Commissioner was confirmed by the Executive Council. The Executive Council also confirmed the Governor's appointment of Abraham E. Pinanski as a Superior Court judge and he was sworn in.

Court for Mayan Ball Game Found in Historic Ruins Near Mexico City

First Relic of Early Sport to Be Found in Center of Old Aztec and Toltec Civilization—Mystery Surrounds Early Days of Xochicalco

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—A "tlachtli" court where Indians played ball in ancient times has been found at Xochicalco, a ruined city in the State of Morelos, about 60 miles south of Mexico City.

This is the first time that such a ball court has been found on the central Mexican plateau. The best-known courts are in the Maya cities of Chichén Itzá and Uxmal, in Yucatan.

Frans Blom of Tulane University, however, discovered a number of "tlachtli" courts in southern Mexico last year, in the region of the Old Maya Empire, which lasted till 600 A. D.

Although early chroniclers say that these athletic courts were found in all the large Indian cities of Mexico prior to the conquest, this is the first example found in the central area of the Aztec and Toltec civilization.

Ignacio Marquina, architect of the Mexican Direction of Archæology, first noted the resemblance of a certain complex of structures in Xochicalco to one of the famous ball courts, and Alfonso Caso, director of the Mexican Review of Historical and Archæological Studies, determined the site to be such a court.

The court is about 235 feet by 130 feet, and the inclosing walls are in a bad state of ruin. By the north wall Mr. Caso found the large flat stone ring which once fitted into the masonry of the side walls. The rubber ball with which the Indians played the game had to be bounced through the stone ring in the high wall. The ball could not be touched by the hands, but had to be batted with the shoulders or the hips, and was a game that required great skill.

The city of Xochicalco, where the ball court was discovered, is one of the true mystery cities of Mexico. There is no history or legend giving any clue as to its origin, though in some Indian legendary cycles it is designated as a place once inhabited by an ogre. The name is Aztec and means "flower-house-place."

No intensive investigations have ever been made there, though many archæologists from all over the world have gone to look at it. Its main temple is famous for a great plumed serpent that winds its way around the sloping pyramid walls.

ORTIZ RUBIO WRITES OF ANCIENT MEXICO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Mexico's President-elect, Pascual Ortiz Rubio, published a history of his home state of Michoacan in 1920, which treats of the Indian history of that region before the discovery of America, and brings events through the time of the Spanish Conquest.

Ortiz Rubio himself is related to the ancient line of Tarascan kings, who intermarried with the early Spanish settlers there. In this book he gives a photograph of an Indian codex of the family tree of the Tarascan kings, another of the codex of Xucutacato, which describes the wanderings of the Tarascans before they settled in Michoacan, and a third codex from Puacuaro.

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Superintendent Also Urges Better Foundation in the Lower Grades

American Indian problems are being approached from a new standpoint in which attention centers upon the Indian youth. Instead of returning him to the handicaps of the reservation after he has been educated, the Government seeks to fit him into the Nation's social scheme.

Six articles by those in intimate contact with this work describe the problem and projected solutions. The fourth, which follows, is by the superintendent of the United States Indian Vocational School at Phoenix, Ariz.

By JOHN BROOKINS BROWN

At the outset, we need a better definition of the word—Indian—and a more accurate conception of the Indian himself. The respect paid to Indian heritage is measured by the tendency of many pale-faced mixtures to class themselves as Indians, whereas the Government would seem to have done its duty if it concerned itself only with those in whom the Indian strain predominates.

Let us then omit from this discussion those having one white parent, for example, and study those who live on Indian reservations away from public schools. Some of our Government schools have followed this fundamental rule while others are possibly half white.

Indian youth ordinarily passes through the Government day school, possibly through the reservation boarding school, and then may attend a nonreservation vocational high school. In these schools the teaching of the elementary grades, and especially the teaching of English, gives us most concern.

Due to the isolation of most day schools, it has usually been found necessary to employ male teachers, most of whom have had no special preparation for primary work. It is hoped to replace these men by the employment of trained women wherever the social environment will permit. Better foundation work in these elementary schools will shorten the period during which special schools for Indians will be required. There should be no Indian colleges and even high school work might better be done in classes with whites.

Urges Chance for Every Indian

Every Indian should have his democratic chance to be what he may become as laborer, as a mechanic, as a business or professional man, but few full-blood Indians of the present-day Southwest are ready for professional vocations. Few have the persistence necessary to fit themselves for such vocations, as they have not yet realized the amount of hard work connected with such preparation.

Vocational schools should fit the mass of our Indian youth for its future usefulness by teaching thoroughly the trades most used in their several sections of the country, leaving the door still open for the few who have within them the elements of success in business or professional life. Few genuine Indians make successful stenographers, so great is their difficulty with the English language.

Indian youth in school lacks definiteness of purpose and is supported but feebly by his parents in such ambitions as he may have. Parents exercise little control over children in the home and rarely hold them up to necessary but unwelcome tasks. Parents show little interest in the child's school life beyond the matter of health and food and in these he sadly lacks understanding.

Indian youth fears the ridicule of his teachers and associates to a degree seriously affecting his progress. His reluctance to ask questions is proverbial. A boy of 12 whom the writer knew as a man of 35 once stood on the streets of Philadelphia with his teacher of Lincoln Institute. There passed down the street a tandem team driven by its woman owner with her liveried footman on behind facing backward.

Waited 23 Years to Ask

The boy had never seen such an outfit and he wondered, but he waited 23 years to ask in the silence of northern Minnesota's woods:

"Why did that rich man have a woman driving for him?"

Driving slowly by wagon over soft pine needles through the falling rain we explained at length that the woman owned the team, the harness and the man's uniform. There was plenty of time that day for explanations and for rejoinders but at the end his response worthy of Calvin Coolidge, was a quiet "Oh!" which signified that now he understood. Wise teachers of Indian youth are slowly learning to abolish fear and to establish contacts of mutual sympathy.

Our school boys and girls in academic classes are slow of thought and movement and the same to less degree is true of manual tasks, despite the fleetness of foot and mental alertness of our Indian athletes. Possibly the football coach is the better pedagogue and we should learn from him. Many sympathetic employers of our students just out of school mention this slowness as their chief handicap. Where the work does not require speed they are excellent.

As our schools approach the efficiency of public high schools in cultural subjects we find great necessity for the teaching of "appreciation" as applied to music, dramatics and humor. At a recent play given us by a neighboring college the grimace of an actor so convulsed our young audience that the fine sally of wit following the contortion was wholly lost.

Learning to Discriminate

We later explained this loss to our students, hoping to teach them when to laugh and when to listen. A soloist in our good school band preferred to attend a picture show instead of a symphony concert. Again we explain that the concert of the year is better than the picture which we may have all the time. We believe that for our students the study of "discrimination" should be a preferred course.

The announced intention to place Government Indian schools on an industrial basis was not new as General Pratt, long before the days of vocational boards, or Smith-Hughes acts, was groping and hoping at Carlisle, Pa., proving that the Indian could play, fight or work successfully in competition with his white brother.

The new things which we hope are coming are the properly qualified instructors housed in properly equipped shops, all adequately supervised and financed. Until Congress makes these provisions our new policy is only a hope. After such are provided will come the test of the plan and its administration. In our zeal for economy and for the teaching of industry we have undoubtedly gone too far in our requirements of young pupils in the past, patterning our programs after the "manual labor schools" of the early missionaries among the Indians of Oklahoma and California.

To Minimize Drudgery

Our new plan is to omit much of the drudgery and to accentuate the instructional features of the boarding school curriculum. The day school is to be exalted while reservations exist, thus bringing the school home to parents. The boarding schools of the future are to be more in the nature of trade schools such as are sponsored by the federal board for vocational training.

Our schools being coeducational, both sexes are now being taught to realize their new responsibilities in home making. Indians on the reservation have married with no thought of the housing problem, or of many other problems which confront the new family.

Our schools, with their longer curricula, are postponing the mating time, and with this delay must come the maturing of judgment and ambition which demands the better home. Our girls now being trained in the few schools which have leaders of girls are not going to marry the first man who suggests marriage. They are giving thought to the morrow. Failure to do this has been the besetting sin of Indian youth.

Schools are increasing the number of qualified instructors of Indian blood and are placing added responsibility for conduct on the older pupils, thus developing the powers of practical leadership.

Got What We Asked For

Recently public attention has been focused on our Government Indian schools as never before. A wise and efficient survey commission has pointed out our weaknesses and has suggested remedies. Some of us, smarting under criticisms deemed unjust, have tried to tell the public of some of the good things we have done and to claim credit for some individuals who are on government pay rolls. Some of us have brought out our alibis in the form of unanswered prayers for funds and for men.

These natural reactions should not blind us to the conditions which confront us. We asked for the survey and if we did not get just what we expected in the way of a report, it may yet prove to be what we needed. The most adverse criticism is preferable to the past prolonged indifference of the public.

Workers with Indians on behalf of the Government have been poor advertisers of their best work. A spanked boy in New Mexico or a wormy prune in Colorado has held the first column of Page 1 in the many newspapers as against the conscientious services and sacrifices of hundreds of men and women toiling patiently in remote places for meager pay, reasonably content to escape criticism.

We rejoice with these associates that a better understanding of our efforts on the part of the public promises to redound to the benefit of Indian youth in school.

Mentality of Indians in Southwest

In Circle—John Brookins Brown, Superintendent of the United States Indian School, Phoenix, Ariz. Left (Ewing Galloway)—Little Miss Hopi, Indian Maid, Stands in an Apache Basket.

Scouts to Preserve Nation's Native Nuts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON — The Boy Scouts of America will launch a project to preserve America's native nut trees this year, to be known as the "Nut, Seed and Tree-Planting Project of the Boy Scouts of America."

A fund of $10,000 has been raised by the American Forestry Association to finance the project, which will include a five-year program of nut gathering from native nut trees. The nuts, after they are graded by the experimental farm of the United States Department of Agriculture at Arlington, Va., will be redistributed by the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts to various troops all over the United States, for planting.

Instructions, relating to proper planting and care, harvesting, packing and shipping, will be inclosed with each shipment. Co-operating with and directing the project are leaders of the Boy Scouts of America, the American Forestry Association, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Northern Nut Growers' Association and a representative of various financial contributors.

Oil Men Organize to Demand Tariff

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Independent oil men of the five midcontinent producing states, who contend they are threatened with extermination by importers of foreign oils and the recent reduction of crude oil prices, organized Jan. 29 to contend for a tariff on foreign oil and its products and arranged to invade Washington by special train.

Approximately $100,000 was pledged by the oil men at a meeting here to their demand for a tariff to the Senate of the United States, and Wirt Franklin, president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, was directed to arrange for a special train to leave St. Louis, Feb 2, to carry several hundred of the representative oil men of Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and New Mexico to Washington.

The mass meeting was the most united stand independent oil men of the midcontinent area have ever presented, Chairman Franklin said. The conference auditorium was packed by more than 1000 oil men.

BISHOP ANDERSON HAS PASSED ON

CHICAGO (AP)—The Most Rev. Charles Palmerston Anderson, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, passed on Jan. 30. Bishop of the Chicago diocese for a quarter of a century, he had been raised to the primacy of his church only two months ago.

His church is left without a head and his diocese without bishop, or coadjutor bishop. A special meeting of the house of bishops will be necessary to choose a new presiding bishop, since no provision is made for an automatic succession.

CHICAGOANS ELECT PRESIDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Following the example set by the United States and Mexico, the Chicago Association of Commerce elected an engineer to its presidency. He is Col. Robert Isham Randolph, prominent as an advocate of inland waterways.

Ancient Sacred City of Arab Tribes, Tlemcen, Still Lives in Middle Ages

Unique Monuments of Mussulman Art Embellish Old-World Algerian Town, Recalling Its Former Glory Dating Back to the Thirteenth Century

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALGIERS—Life of the Middle Ages, with the population doing as their forefathers did and the streets offering a harmonious spectacle of ancient buildings, is the sight that meets the eye of the tourist entering Tlemcen in Algeria, once the metropolis of a powerful Arab kingdom and one of the world's intellectual and religious centers.

Tlemcen is situated in the department of Oran, almost on the Moroccan frontier. In addition to its lovely surroundings, covered with numerous orchards and vineyards, from which the high minaret of a mosque emerges here and there, this small French sous-prefecture offers many monuments of Mussulman art in pure Spanish-Moorish style that are unique in Algeria.

The Romans, who had a flourishing colony at Tlemcen and a cavalry post to watch over the surrounding country, gave the town the name of Pomaria (the orchards). In order to water the orchards they erected a conduit, which is still in use. The natives call it the "Nazarite conduit."

The glory of the town dates back to the thirteenth century, when it was an Arab metropolis and a rival to Fez. Even now, in the eyes of the true "believers," Tlemcen is still the city of religion and the natural sciences. Its ancient rulers provided the city with a palace, public schools and mosques, the architecture of which made them unrivaled among Mussulman monuments in the world, and whose actual ruins are still strikingly beautiful.

Ambassadors of eastern countries were received at its monarch's court—world-renowned scholars taught in its schools and Arab chroniclers of these bygone days tell numerous events which took place within its high ramparts.

Tlemcen began to decline in 1553, when it fell into the hands of the Turks, though many beautiful buildings were preserved, including the Medessa, founded in 1346 by Sidi Bu Medin.

The ruins of Mansourah, surrounding Tlemcen with its tall half-ruined tower, emerging from a sea of greenness, adds a romantic charm to the landscape.

At the beginning of the fourteenth century, a King of Fez came and besieged Tlemcen. Unable to conquer the town by force of arms he tried to starve it out, and with that object he ordered a town to be built, opposite the besieged one. This is the curious origin of Mansourah, which, founded by the Sudan Abou Yacoub, became, little by little, a big city noted for its extensive trade and its massive ramparts.

Today its silent ruins extend across cereal fields and vineyards, over an area of 250 acres.

MENNONITE REFUGEES WILL BE COLONIZED

ELKHART, Ind. (AP)—The thousands of Russian Mennonite refugees now in Germany will be colonized in Canada or in the Paraguayan Chaco, where there already is a prosperous Mennonite colony, according to a decision reached at a meeting of the Mennonite board of missions and charities here.

Representatives of all the Mennonite groups in the United States met here and considered the problem of caring for some 6000 refugees who escaped from Russia into Germany in the latter part of December, before the movement was suppressed by the Soviet Government. They were cared for by the German Government.

DIRECTORY'S WIDE ALLOTMENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A market directory of Chicago's 15,000 leading firms is to be distributed throughout the world, Col. R. I. Randolph, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, has announced.

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have sold more than 300 NoKols in Syracuse, N. Y., over a period of six years. Ask these users.
Call us for demonstration
BOYSEN BROTHERS
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Men, who discriminate, who are looking for style, fine tailoring and high quality woolens, are buying their suits and overcoats here in larger numbers each year, because we insist upon giving them perfect fitting clothes, no matter whether they are tall, short, stout or thin. If this sort of service appeals to you, our spring lines are ready for selection at
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Annual February Furniture SALE
now in progress
Duffy-Powers
Incorporated

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Orders for our delicious Home-made Candies will be mailed or delivered with care and dispatch.
Chocolates and Bon Bons
One Dollar a Pound
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The Store of Standard Merchandise
Complete New Selections of
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McFARLIN'S
195 MAIN STREET EAST
Men's Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings and Sportswear
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An Annual Event
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Alexandra
355 EAST AVENUE
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48 EAST AVENUE
Delicious
DOLLAR DINNERS
Served from 5 to 8 week days
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at Coffee Shop, $1.25

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HANAN
Shoe Designs
are greeted with approving glances from your discriminating friends. Hanan commands the services of notable shoe experts.
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McCurdy's
February SALES
of
Fine Furniture
and
Floor Coverings
Include Terms of a Year to Pay

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Fashion Quality and Thrift are the ideals of the Store for Men
To sell a man clothing is a business—to answer correctly the apparel needs of modern, style-awake America is an Art. The Store for Men recognizes this ideal—trains its personnel to appreciate it — and selects the garments shown here in a manner to answer it.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

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MY ADVERTISEMENT in the Monitor has brought me many customers, they come back again and again, always telling me pleasant things about my home-made Candies.
If you haven't tried them you surely are missing a great treat.
I am not in the high rent district and for that reason can sell my Candy at 70c per pound, 85c delivered.
Ann Warner
300 East Main St. 58 North Clinton St.

U. S.-BRITISH NAVAL NEEDS ARE DIFFERENT

Americans Favor Larger and the English Smaller Ships

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In the admirable summary of the Foreign Policy Association, drawn up under the direction of Raymond L. Buell, it is remarked that the concrete differences between the United States and Great Britain as to number of cruisers and size of guns were largely the result of a difference in conception of naval needs.

The British with their wide-flung empire believe that they have "absolute" needs; that is to say, irrespective of other navies, they require a certain number of certain types of vessels to safeguard their communications. It would not matter in this connection whether other powers had larger or smaller navies—the British communications would still have to be kept open and what may be called police vessels would be necessary.

The United States insists more on the "relative" character of navies. The numbers required by one navy are conditioned by the numbers possessed by other navies. This is an interesting point, but the difference itself, like the American conception of navies, is relative. America partly supported the theory of absolute needs in demanding eight-inch gun cruisers regardless of other navies, while the British naturally admit that to some extent their claims would be modified by relations with other powers and the strength of other powers.

American and British Needs

Moreover there is a difference between American and British needs because the British Empire has a considerable number of naval bases situated at strategic points on its trade routes. Therefore it can make good use of comparatively small vessels which can put in to their base and reprovision themselves. The United States, on the contrary, does not possess such stations, and small cruisers with their restricted radius are comparatively valueless.

Thus the British have generally aimed at the limitation of larger cruisers and the multiplication of smaller cruisers. In this way, with a low tonnage, the needs of the British Empire can be met. But the United States points out that if it agrees to put 8-inch guns on large cruisers only, the British will be at an advantage, since they can convert their merchant ships, which are very numerous, into cruisers with 6-inch guns.

Such was the dispute. Several tentative proposals were made. One was that the maximum total tonnage of cruiser strength should be somewhere around 300,000 tons for the two leading powers. Another was that there should be, say, 15 8-inch gun cruisers and 55 smaller cruisers with 6-inch guns. Japan undertook not to build more large cruisers, provided it were given a total tonnage of, say, 315,000 for cruisers and destroyers combined.

Respective Viewpoints

These figures are somewhat arid, and indeed it is not necessary to go deeply into them for our present purpose. It is rather to illuminate the respective viewpoints that they are here cited. The essential discussion was as to the kind of ship—the British favoring smaller ships, the Americans larger ships.

It is especially to be noted that, in spite of the disagreement at Geneva, there was a real desire to construct as few ships as possible. The United States, for instance, protested against the bill which called for the construction of 25 cruisers, nine destroyers, 32 submarines, and five aircraft-carriers, and in consequence the bill was cut down to 15 cruisers and one aircraft-carrier. The British, too, abandoned three cruisers which were on its program, and reduced others from eight-inch gun to six-inch gun types. I think stress should be laid upon this earnest of good intentions on both sides.

Doubtless a mistake was made in the manner in which the French and British negotiated a compromise without consultation with the United States. That compromise appeared to restrict types of vessels peculiarly suited to the needs of the United States.

Reaching an Agreement

Again it will be seen that it is hard to come to a satisfactory agreemnt in which all the parties are not simultaneously involved. It should, however, be said that, mistaken though these methods were, they were adopted in good faith, and seemed at the time merely to be carrying out the suggestion made by an American representative that there might first be separate provisional agreements which could be blended into a single agreement. It must be remembered that an apparent deadlock had been reached, and anything which broke that deadlock might have good results.

So much must be understood before one can understand what is now happening. These earlier discussions have not been wasted. They have clarified the ideas of the powers engaged in seeking a solution. They have shown how far and in what direction the powers are ready to move. It is possible that the air has not yet, in spite of all these efforts, been sufficiently cleared, but at least it can be said that all that has been done, however disappointing it may have seemed to be at a given moment, has not been fruitless. Only by carefully examining the differences, which are differences of needs, which are differences of interests, which are differences of conception, can the goal, which is a common goal, be reached.

Failure in the past may lead to success in the future. Indeed, it may properly be denied that there has been failure of any sort. When nations are engaged in negotiations for the reduction of their armaments it cannot be said that, because they do not agree at a particular stage of the negotiations, there is therefore failure. Failure only applies to ultimate results—and to them it may confidently be anticipated the word failure will in no sense apply. These intermediate halts are merely halts on the way to the desired destination, and the course to that destination is being pursued at the London conference.

BATTLE OF NAVAL AGENDA CONTINUES AT LONDON PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

gaged in settling, alphabetically or otherwise, whether France shall be heard before Italy or Italy before France, they are in reality getting down to fundamental things. When they have agreed on the trivialities it will be found that they have agreed on fundamentals.

Those are the two chief comments that one hears day after day, from morning till night. On one side are the pessimists who take the making of the agenda with excessive seriousness, who accept it as literally the main task so far of the conference and who therefore shake their heads sadly over what they regard as an exhibition of impotence.

On the other side there are the more skeptical and yet more cheerful commentators who go about gleefully announcing that they have penetrated the secrets of the conference and have discovered that the talk about the agenda is all bunkum, and that in fact the delegates under cover of the so-called agenda are working toward a general agreement.

An exact statement would seem to be somewhere in the middle. That is to say, the delegates are not consciously using the agenda to conceal their movements, but have learned by experience that questions of procedure are determined by questions of fundamentals. As they converse with each other they find that to settle apparently simple matters necessitates the settlement of matters which are commonly considered complicated. There are indeed no simple matters in the London conference.

The problems, whether looked upon as big or little, hang together. They are inextricably intertwined, and as difficulties in connection with the agenda are being cut down and swept aside, the whole way is being opened up.

On the whole, therefore, the optimists are justified. Mr. Stimson has laid it down that he and his colleagues are not in a hurry. That is an important point. It influences the entire course of the conference. There is to be no botched, hasty work. There is no need to get excited if a few days more than originally seemed necessary are spent on a particular subject. Hurry has proved the undoing of other conferences, but it will not destroy this. Everybody is prepared to sit down till there is a settlement.

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Senate continued debate on tariff bill after rejecting lower rates on straw hats.

Indian Committee continued hearings on relief bills.

House took up Cramton bill to create George Washington Memorial Parkway along the Potomac River.

Expenditures Committee continued consideration of prohibition transfer in executive session.

Immigration Committee took more testimony on proposal to place New World immigration under quota basis.

Agriculture Committee took up flood relief in executive session.

Action appeared likely at this session on question of granting independence to Philippines.

Subcommittee was appointed to hold hearings on bill to consolidate farm loan and farm boards.

Senate passed House bill to increase expenditures for roads from $75,000,000 to $125,000,000 annually.

Interstate Commerce Committee heard about new device for receiving radio programs by telephone circuits.

House adopted resolution to appropriate $106,000 for the Federal Radio Commission.

Elections Committee decided to count ballots in protested precincts in Wurzbach-McCloskey contest from Texas.

Merchant Marine Committee concludes hearings on Davis ocean mail contract bill.

Chairman McFadden of Banking Committee, after conferences with President Hoover, Secretary Mellon, Governor Young of Federal Reserve Board and House leaders, announced he expected favorable action on his resolution for inquiry into branch banking.

Wainwright bill to prevent desecration of the flag and insignia of the United States, approved by House Judiciary Committee. It is intended to prevent use of the flag or insignia for advertising purposes.

EGYPTIAN KING BUYS SCOTSMAN'S STAMPS

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—King Fuad has bought for £3400 from a Scotsman what is described as "the finest collection of Egyptian stamps in the world," it is stated here today.

Next to King George, Egypt's monarch is held to be the most enthusiastic royal philatelist. He specializes in the stamps of Egypt, the Sudan, and Arabian states. An English philatelist acted for some years as his secretary and arranged most of the 40 albums in which the stamps are contained.

King George Opens Momentous Naval Conference

Wide World

His Majesty Is Seen Speaking Into the Microphone Which Carried His Eloquent Words to the Four Quarters of the Globe. Several of the Delegates Will Be Recognized in the Picture.

Agreement Among Naval Nations Is Said to Be Clearly in Sight

(Continued from Page 1)

technical, concluded: "I consider that these two points, namely ratios and reduction, must be solved, in view also of practical considerations."

Having satisfied Italian compunctions, the plenary session proceeded to register its profound satisfaction at the prospect of an agreement in the discussion of methods.

Four Points on Methods

Today's agenda included four points as to methods. Three were proposed by the French, namely:

1. The system of global tonnage and the French delegation's transactional proposal.
2. What classification of categories is to be adopted.
3. What amount and the conditions of transfer allowable.

The British proposed as a general question the system of limitation by categories. Mr. Stimson first moved a resolution that these four questions be referred to a committee composed of representatives of the delegations with direction to "examine carefully the possibilities and the probable effect of the said methods with reference to the fleets of the respective nations."

Mr. Stimson then introduced Hugh S. Gibson, of the American delegation, who gave a full history of the evolution of global category divergence. He explained the task of the steering committee is very materially reduced by the previous discussions, which successively narrowed the gap between the big and small powers. The large-navied countries prefer a division of their fleets into defense categories, while the smaller prefer a fixation of the total figure and the right of a completely flexible transfer with a single total.

Each group of the powers is equally convinced of the superiority of its method, and indeed it is true that the differing situations and requirements of the different sized powers make the divergent positions entirely tenable.

But, said Mr. Gibson, the French transactional compromise was first suggested in 1927 at Geneva and now, considerably modified, offers to bridge the gap.

He did not explain the details of the compromise but it is authoritatively announced that the agreement is on the following lines. First, a total tonnage figure is set. Then navies are divided into five categories, namely, battleships, aircraft-carriers, cruisers, other above sea craft chiefly destroyers and submarines. Then tonnage figures are to be set in each category. Rights of transfer, however, are to be allowed between small cruisers and destroyers with perhaps certain concessions regarding submarines.

It is generally understood that such transfer will be limited to 10 per cent of the tonnage in the category involved and an announcement of the proposed transfer must be made to other nations, probably a year in advance.

There are still a few details necessary to work out between the French and the English, but Mr. MacDonald said, following the plenary session, that if a partition were erected between French and British viewpoints a candle would gleam through.

Regarding Other Powers

The British Premier revealed an important viewpoint regarding other powers not represented at London when he said that this compromise might not be acceptable to them, in which case probably they would be allowed to use global figures. In any case, the matter would be worked out at Geneva, and in his opinion it would not affect the validity of the present treaty.

André Tardieu expressed the greatest satisfaction that a compromise originally suggested by the French offered the basis for a London agreement, and he formally expressed French appreciation to the American delegation for Mr. Gibson's impartial summary of the historic case and for the American acceptance of the French view as a basis to continue work.

M. Tardieu agreed that the category method was better for the powers with big navies, but he explained that the countries with small fleets require the elasticity and flexibility afforded by the adoptation of global procedure.

Albert V. Alexander, British First Lord of the Admiralty, expressed profound satisfaction at the work done during the last few days in working out a solution. He reiterated the belief that the category method was more satisfactory to the British, but since the other powers could not accept such rigidity, Mr. Alexander stated that his Government did not object to a certain specific measure of transfer so long as the transfer did not impair confidence in stability which the general category method establishes.

Following Mr. Alexander's explanation, the conference proceeded to adopt Mr. Stimson's resolution by acclamation.

Number on Committee

It was noted that in the resolution no direction as to the numbers in the committee were given, but Mr. MacDonald expressed the confidence of the delegates that each would do the reasonable thing, and since all votes were to be by unanimity, the particular number of representatives of each delegation did not matter. Finally Mr. MacDonald pointed out that the steering committee in no way stood in the light of private conferences and conversations which, as Mr. Stimson said, were doing a vital work in the conference. As soon as private talks led to an agreement, then further business for the plenary session was available. Until such time the conference would be adjourned.

Following the meeting Mr. MacDonald in an exuberantly cheerful mood explained the background of the questions of method which the plenary session is considering. The difficulty is, he said, over what use the tonnage is to be put. "You would never get peace on a pure and simple global method," he said, "but at the same time, only categories are unsuitable to smaller countries. Now" he said, weighing words carefully, "we are within a measurable distance of a solution of the problem which up to now has defied solution."

The conference met once more in the Queen Anne drawing-room with the delegates seated in alphabetical order around the horseshoe table beginning with the Americans at the extreme right of the chairman. Queen Anne had not a very large drawing-room, that is to say, large enough as drawing-rooms go, but hardly adapted to the needs of international conferences with hundreds of journalists straining at every word. So the newspapermen drew lots for tickets and listened turn and turn about during the session. Those who could not get in listened to loudspeakers in the adjoining ambassadors' room.

A cheerful atmosphere prevailed among the delegates and even among the journalists, and it was generally felt that with this fundamental problem of methods practically solved, the conference may proceed to facts and figures. Indeed many figures have already been worked out as Mr. Alexander stated in his speech, and the private conversation groups of the powers are now in order.

Japanese Ratio Equilibrium

The possibility of a successful settlement of the questions rising out of the Japanese request for a 70 per cent cruiser strength of the largest naval power now represented at London, is seen partly in consequence the Anglo-French compromise on the global and categorical tonnage difference. Extensive subsidiary discussions have been proceeding between the British and Japanese, it is authoritatively said, and as a result Japanese, although asking 70 per cent of the largest 10,000-ton cruiser program, that is the United States program, will accept 70 per cent of the same power's smaller cruisers. Therefore Japan has only about 50 per cent of Britain's smaller cruisers.

Thus, it is said, Great Britain is satisfied that the Japanese strength is in the right relation to its own fleet, since Great Britain is especially interested in smaller cruisers, and in these, according to the suggested solutions, Great Britain still preserves an overwhelming superiority.

Considerable discussion of detailed figures has been going on by the British and Japanese, it is said, thus indicating a definite advantage toward agreement. The figures quoted in connection with heavy cruisers are for the United States 18, Great Britain 15 and Japan 12 or 13. Previously it had been generally considered that this proportion brought Japan too near to the British total to make acceptance on the part of Britain possible. But now the definite lowering of the Japanese number of smaller cruisers to about one-half of British tonnage is made possible, in view of the suggested permission of the transfer of tonnage between small cruisers and destroyers, according to the practically complete Anglo-French compromise.

In the discussions between the British and Japanese the word ratio has been strictly excluded, and the term equilibrium is now generally employed.

How far this suggested solution goes to satisfy the Americans is not publicly known, but it is felt that the figure 12 or 13 Japanese 10,000-ton cruisers is not near enough the American total of 18 to arouse insurmountable opposition. Indeed when the total figures under consideration is 18 the difference between the already accepted ratio by the Japanese of 60 per cent and the requested proportion of 70 per cent is not great, and it is felt that a compromise with the United States may be worked out even more easily than was the settlement with the British.

United States Delegates Chosen on Committee

LONDON (AP)—Charles F. Adams, Secretary of the Navy, and Hugh Gibson have designated as the American members of the special committee appointed to consider the question of how to measure naval power, by total tonnage or tonnage in categories of ships, by the plenary session of the naval conference.

'Punch' to Brighten Homes of the Blind; Magazine Started

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Laughter is to be carried into countless homes of the blind by publication in Braille of Punch, Britain's leading humorous weekly whose jokes and sayings are enjoyed the world over.

The owners of the paper having given permission, the first issue in Braille will appear Feb. 5, printed by the National Institute of the Blind and sold at 6 pence, the price of the ordinary edition and only a fraction of the actual cost of production. Further issues will appear at the beginning of each month. It has been found impracticable to reproduce pictures and cartoons, but word-pictures will be substituted.

NEW YORK (AP)—The first publication of its kind, an international musical magazine for blind musicians, was mailed out Jan. 29 to schools for the blind, public libraries and sightless persons all over the world who are interested in music.

The magazine is published by the American Braille Press and distributed free of charge. Its editor is George D. Raverat, secretary general of the Braille Press in Paris, with Louis W. Rodenberg, head of the department of music at the Illinois State School for the Blind at Jacksonville, as assistant.

DEAD SEA CONCESSION FINALLY COMPLETED

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The concessions whereby the British Government has made over to a syndicate all the rights exploiting the vast mineral contents of the Dead Sea in Palestine have now been finally completed.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons on Jan. 29, Dr. Shiels, Colonial Undersecretary of State, said the deed was signed on Jan. 1 granting the Dead Sea concession to the Palestine Potash Limited Company formed by Moses Novomeysky and Major Tulloch.

Replying to further questions, which suggested that trouble in Palestine had arisen in consequence of this agreement, Dr. Shields repudiated responsibility.

"The agreement," he said, "was made by a previous government. We were committed to it, and had in honor to carry it out."

ENVOY UPHOLDS BORDER TREATY AS NAVY MODEL

American-Canadian Accord on Great Lakes Cited by Sir Esme Howard

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Referring to the Rush-Bagot agreement which has saved the United States and Canada from maintaining armed ships on the Great Lakes as the "first disarmament treaty ever known," Sir Esmé Howard saw in it a forerunner to the greater one now under discussion at London.

The British Ambassador at Washington expressed this confidence in his farewell speech here before the Canadian Club.

Generous credit for the better feeling existing between the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States, was given to Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister to Washington by Sir Esmé. He was glad to pay, before leaving, he said, "this public tribute to him as a close personal friend and a most helpful colleague."

The Ambassador also emphasized the development of trade between Canada and the British West Indies. For nearly 30 years the islands had been handicapped by lack of adequate sea communication with the outer world and stable markets and confidence which would supply the necessary capital.

These needs, he declared, are now being met since Canada in 1925 stepped in with the Canadian West Indies Treaty Agreement, by which products received preferential treatment in each other's markets and Canada had promised a steamship service. Present trade figures showed the results.

Exports from Canada to the British West Indies now amounted to over $20,000,000, nearly five times as much as in 1912, while imports from there came to $1,000,000 more, whereas before the trade agreement they were under $9,000,000.

Sir Esmé and Lady Isabella Howard's three-day visit to the capital was purely a personal one. They said that they could not leave the continent without saying good-by to their many friends here, and that they expect to return to Canada and the United States some day to see and learn more from these hospitable shores.

Grundy May Remain, Committee Decides

WASHINGTON (AP)—By unanimous vote, the Senate Elections Committee held Jan. 29, that Joseph R. Grundy (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, is entitled to retain his seat as the appointee of Governor Fisher to succeed the banished William S. Vare.

Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, whose resolution to deny Mr. Grundy the seat is pending, announced he would ask for a vote on his resolution when Samuel M. Shortridge (R.), Senator from California, chairman of the committee, lays the committee's report before the Senate.

In view of the unanimous decision of the committee, little hope is entertained by the North Dakotan of barring Mr. Grundy on his complaint that the Pennsylvanian was a money collector in the $2,000,000 Republican primary of 1926.

AMUSEMENTS

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Sunday Afternoon, Feb. 2, at 3
LEVITZKI
Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer, Inc. Steinway Piano

WALTER HAMPDEN
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HAMPDEN'S Th., 62d St. & B'y. Eves. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat. 2:30

It Never Rains
A New Comedy
NOW AT BIJOU THEATRE
West 45th Street
Evs. 8:50. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents
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By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
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BERKELEY SQUARE
with LESLIE HOWARD
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LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of B'way
Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evs. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. C. Sherriff

EVELYN LAYE in Noel Coward's Operette
BITTER SWEET
Florenz Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn
Presentation of Charles Cochran's Production
ZIEGFELD THEATRE
54 St. & 6th Av. Pop. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Seats $1.00, $2.00, $3.00. No Tax.
Entire Mezzanine $4.00.

MAJESTIC 44, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
The International Musical Triumph
A WONDERFUL NIGHT
("Die Fledermaus")
by JOHANN STRAUSS
Evenings 60c Seats $1 to $3

OLD RIALTO THEATRE, HOBOKEN
"The Blue and the Gray"
Famous old melodrama presented by Christopher Morley in the manner of the 60's
An evening of rare fun and entertainment.
Seats by phone, Hob. 8088. Prices $1 to $2.
Every Eve. 8:30—Mat. Sat., 2:30

Broken Dishes
13th Week of Comedy Hit
THEATRE MASQUE, 45th St., W. of B'way
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AMUSEMENTS

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GRACE GEORGE
in the St. John Ervine comedy
FIRST MRS. FRASER
with A. E. Matthews and Lawrence Grossmith
PLAYHOUSE, 48th ST., East of B'way
Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

A Theatre Guild Production
METEOR
GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents
Criminal Code
with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN FLAVIN
NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Ave.
Evs. 8:50. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

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COPLEY Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Evs. 8:30
The Middle Watch
THE LAUGH OF A LIFETIME

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL
Sat. Aft., Feb. 1, at 3
NIKOLA ORLOFF
PIANIST (Mason & Hamlin)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO CIVIC OPERA COMPANY
Mon., Feb. 3—2 Weeks' Engagement
Tickets now on sale at Box Office
9 to 5:30 Prices $2.00 to $7.00

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Fullness moulded into skirts, graceful, curving lines, panels, godets—all are shown in the acme of perfection in new dresses. Georgette, Crepe and lace, portray these details, and other interesting touches, such as bead trimmed sleeves, belted waistlines, and many jacket themes.
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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Over Pathless Seas to Iceland

WHAT do you know of Iceland? Very little perhaps. And yet this island country has had a wonderful history, and 1930 has brought to the world a clear reminder of this fact.

Over 1000 years ago, in 874, so the records say, this solitary land was found by one Ingolfur Arnarson. He was the pioneer settler, who started housekeeping on those shores. Today the modern city of Reykjavik stands in the same place. He little expected that the fires he kindled in his newfound abiding place would be interesting to the whole world 1000 years later.

And the reason for this special interest in this year of 1930 is because of the one thousandth celebration of the Icelandic Parliament, which was established in 930. Visitors from all parts of the world will join in this unique and hitherto unknown type of celebration, for there is no other parliament in the whole world that has had continuous service for 1000 years.

Norway in the Ninth Century

Let us retrace our steps to the ninth century, when Norway was at war. There were numerous small kingdoms in Norway which had been divided and ruled over by Jarls or small independent princes. A war was begun to consolidate these kingdoms. It lasted 12 years, and then King Harold Fairhair overthrew the combined forces of the Jarls in the decisive naval battle of Hafursfiord in 872. This result made Harold the feudal landlord of Norway, and the Jarls were obliged to become his vassals.

Needless to say, such high-spirited nobles did not like this. Life became unendurable. Many of them had kingly blood flowing in their veins, and they would not stand submission to thralldom! So they manned their dragon-prowed vessels, and left the shores of Norway.

These were daring voyagers, and it must have been a solemn and impressive spectacle as one by one the boats, well stocked with food and weapons, sailed into the pathless seas to meet adventures of any kind or severity. But such risks were no new thing to these bold mariners. They were accustomed to traverse long stretches of open sea, with the heavens as their only guide.

Some of these vessels went to England, some sailed south through the Mediterranean Sea, some fared to the Scottish coasts, while still others plowed on in a different direction and came to this island since named Iceland.

Now these brave old sea kings from the Norseland were good counselors on grave matters, and they were deep thinkers. They knew what they wanted, and they knew why they had left the land of their birth. And so in this new country they established a republic founded on individual rights and liberty.

Viking Ships

Sometimes in pictures, and occasionally in moving pictures, we see the type of vessel which these Northmen built. Because of their grotesque shapes these vessels were called the Dragon, Sea Serpent or Crane, according to what they represented. One such ship of this kind was found some years ago in a Norwegian fiord.

These hardy, fair-haired Northmen, with their horned-shaped headgear and bare legs and arms, found Iceland a goodly country, and other Jarls and their viking followers sailed to its shores. Their sheep and cattle and horses flourished. Hay was the chief crop and the main staple, and hay-making was the great end and aim of the Icelandic farmer. To run short of hay was the greatest misfortune that could befall them, but the people helped each other when trouble came upon them. They were friendly, yet with all their friendliness there were feuds and fighting.

In Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship" (page 25) there is an interesting description of Iceland, but one that does not tell of all its beauties, for it is a marvelous country. Its natural wonders consist of great glaciers like those found in Switzerland, and fiords which compare with the beauty of those in their home country, volcanoes and grottoes like those of Italy, and geysers and mineral springs. One of the greatest waterfalls in the world is here, and there is a huge lake in that wild, picturesque region of Thingvellir which volcanic convulsions of centuries ago seamed with rifts and clefts.

It is thrilling to read about this place, and to write about it, too, but a greater thrill will come to those who see it all this summer!

Reykjavik

Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, is very modern. Automobiles and radios are familiar sights and sounds. It is a fishing town, with a splendid harbor which has been brought up to date. There is a National Library of 100,000 volumes, an Art Museum, an Art Gallery, a Cathedral and the House of Parliament, where justice and law are enacted under a roof other than that of the blue canopy of the sky. For 870 years justice was meted out in the open air at Thingvellir.

Iceland is famous for a literature that dates back to the sixteenth century. These old narrative-writings are called sagas. They depict the age of heroic deeds, the advent and growth of Christianity, and mighty struggles in action and thought. They are divided into two classes. The Eddic Lays and the Mythical Sagas constitute one class, and along with these are the Romantic Sagas All are composed of legendary and mythical material, and belong to folklore literature.

The second division takes in the Historical Sagas. There is a good deal of biographical material in these writings and they give a faithful picture of society as it was in those days in Iceland. The writers of these sagas were called skalds. They were the bards and poets of the nation and were a very important class of men in the early stages of civilization.

Why is all of this information interesting to us? Is there any link between Iceland and our country? Indeed, yes. Not long ago I saw the Old Stone Mill at Newport, Rhode Island, which is attributed to the Norsemen. Today I drove past a statue on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, to Leif Ericson, the famous son of Eric the Red. "Leif the Lucky,' as he was called, not only landed on the shores of Greenland when he sailed from Iceland, but he went further south. It is thought that he sailed as far south as Massachusetts Bay. At any rate, he found a land which he called Vinland, a land where grapes grew wild and were plentiful in the autumn season. And there is one more spot in Massachusetts that is sacred to the memory of Leif. Along one part of the Charles River in Cambridge there is a tablet stating that it is thought that he landed there.

It is hoped that the readers of this short article will be interested to read for themselves John Fiske's "Pre-Columbian Voyages" in his first volume of "The Discovery of America."

And so Iceland came to be known and its people have come to be identified with the history of the world. A people of individual courage and hardihood, they represent the growth of law and its application from early days until now. Yes, the Millennium Celebration which takes place this year of 1930 is different from any celebration in any other country of the world. Let us watch the newspapers and magazines from now on for further reports and articles which will be sure to follow, as people's interest is awakened in this northern island quite near the Arctic Circle.

M. L. H.

A Crimson-Skirted Girl Darted After a Goose Escaped From Her Basket.

Guido Finds a Champion

Based on an Incident from the Youth of Guido Reni

By ANNE M. HALLADAY

IN VAIN the flames of the early evening fire on his mother's hearth beckoned to Guido. Even their reflected glory on the row of copper pans along the wall shimmered and danced to no avail. Guido's thoughts were too busy to notice them. Busy and as flickering as the fire itself.

Now and then his mother, Madame Reni, paused in her preparation for the evening meal and cast a questioning glance in the direction of her son.

Quite unnoticed too was this. The boy from his corner only continued to gaze quietly into the fireplace with brooding eyes and troubled thought.

How weak and stupid he had been! He had let himself in for another of those concerts at the Duke's palace. Why had he not answered his father and had it over with that morning when he had the chance?

"The year 1585 will go down in the music history of Bologna," his father had announced stepping into the boy's chamber, his violin under his arm, "Thou art going with me of course tomorrow, Guido?"

A Player of the Harpsichord

The boy had lifted his hand in protest. But the curtain on his bed in the wall had hidden it, and his father had gone on:

"It will be well for thee to hear the player of the harpsichord who is now favored at the Duke's court. It may help thee in thy playing."

Again the boy had lifted his arm to protest. He must speak. He must tell his father that the concerts were not for him, that the only harmony for him was that of shades and colors. A painter he must be and not a musician—not a player of the harpsichord!

"But, Father," he began—

Too late, his father had gestured for silence.

"Listen, my Guido, this from my new obbligato."

In an agony of futility, the boy had watched his father raise the violin to his shoulder, close his eyes and move the bow across the strings. With the first soft speaking, the man's face lighted. Nor was it the flood of Italian sunshine pouring through the window bars that lighted it. Guido knew that, and his heart but sank deeper in the knowledge, for here in his father's face was the inner light of love. Love for his music—yes, now Guido realized it—his father's face looked as he himself felt when he saw a beautiful blending of color! His father loved music as he, Guido, loved the work of his pencil!

Something like a sob had risen to the boy's lips and his throat had tightened.

No—he could never tell his father. No—it would hurt too much.

The song of the violin crept higher, rose again and fell away. M. Reni opened his eyes and smiled at his son. Tears blinded the boy's dark ones.

"You like it, my son? You will go tomorrow to the palace?"

"Yes, father, it is very beautiful," fell in a whisper from the boy's lips.

Next morning found father and son threading their way through the jam and noise of the market place. Guido's eyes rested lingeringly upon its panorama of color, the striped umbrellas, the gold of oranges heaped high, the glow of peppers swinging in the sunlight. A crimson skirted girl darted after a goose escaped from her basket.

Lingering Color Harmonies

The colors lingered in Guido's thought long after he had passed through the arcades and into the Duke of Bologna's trim gardens.

"You may stay here, my son, while we practice," his father said as he started for the concert hall in the north wing of the great building. "There is the fountain," he gestured, "and the rose garden. The classrooms look upon it. I shall come for you just before the concert."

"Oh, yes, I shall find enough to do," and Guido's dark eyelashes drooped as his fingers, pressing against his waistcoat, caused a slight rustle. Parchment, wrapping three charcoals, that he had tucked there at rising time.

A morning alone with his sketching! His heart skipped a beat or two in anticipation. The fountain, the arcades, the hedges of box, there was much to copy. Oh, yes, he would find something!

For a moment he wandered along the paths of the garden watching the fountain play. Birds bathing on the edge made tiny fountains of their own in the sunlight.

At last, seated on the stone balustrade of the terrace, he drew forth his papers and started sketching upon them. Still warm from his body they were, as his pencil moved across them.

And now the light of love found place in the eyes of the son, as lifting falling, lifting falling, they caught a shadow here, a curve there, then watched deft fingers place all upon the parchment. Now and then the head lifted eager-faced to look harder at the façade he was sketching.

An hour, two hours passed.

Suddenly at his side a shadow fell upon the gravel of the pathway.

"The father to take me to the concert!" thought Guido.

He clapped his sketching to his side and looked up with frightened eyes.

The Stranger

A stranger, not his father, stood above him.

"I frightened you," a kind voice said as Guido sprang to his feet. Then, glancing at the paper,

"You are a student in the Duke's galleries?" The man's hand swept the row of student arcades.

"Oh no, sir, my father plays in the concerts, sir, and I came to be with him. He wishes me to hear it. He wishes me to be a—a musician, sir," The boy's voice dropped.

The men had leaned closer. He had lifted the paper, in fact, and was looking across the garden at the real façade and back again at the picture.

"A musician?" he was saying. "With a talent like this?"

The light in Guido's eyes burned deeper.

"You like it, sir? It is good?" he faltered.

"It is very good, my son. What is thy name?"

"Guido, sir, Guido Reni."

"Thy father plays in the concerts here at the palace?"

"Yes, sir, violin, sir. He comes now across the garden for me." The boy looked nervously down at his papers.

The man caught the glance and its meaning.

"Thy father does not like thy sketching?"

"He loves the music, sir."

The black coat of M. Reni moved swiftly toward them.

Beckoning to the boy, his eyes sought the man. In a flash the hat of the violinist swept the grass of the garden.

"Your grace, Dionisio Calvaert," he bowed.

Half a gasp, half a cry and Guido stepped back in astonishment and bowed low. He had been talking to the master, Calvaert, whose fingers talk, they said of him.

Now the father gazed upon them both in question:

"You have met my son?" he spoke aloud.

"Yes, by happy chance," smiled Dionisio Calvaert, "for in him I have discovered talent, my friend."

He took the sketches from the trembling hand of the boy. "See," he said, "How perfect!" and pointed across the garden.

M. Reni looked first at the arcade and then at the paper before him. He nodded in surprise.

"Guido, you—you did this?"

The boy nodded.

"And I am asking thy consent to his studying with me this winter," the master went on.

The father's face sobered and grew stern.

"He would be a musician," he stated. "Just yestermorn we decided." Eyes of father met those of son.

Agony of disappointment rested in the boy's, before tears flooded them and he dropped his head to hide them.

Slowly something crept across the father's face as he watched the boy.

"Thou lovest the drawing?" he said, and then as though it still were hard to realize, "But the music, Guido—was it because—of me thou play'st the harpsichord?"

The boy nodded.

M. Reni stood still for a moment. It was as though he waited for time to grasp it all. To be sure, he had come upon the boy sketching once or twice in his practice hour. Yet he had put it down as a boy's usual indifference to the task at hand. The little group stood silent.

At last, half closing his eyes, the father nodded:

"I consent," he said quietly; "I consent for one year. But my boy must show success with thee or come back to his music."

Again that night father and son passed through the market place. All was still but for the tattoo of their own steps along the flagstones.

The boy squeezed his father's arm.

"Father," he whispered, "I shall come to the concerts as often as I may. Thou hast been good to me this day."

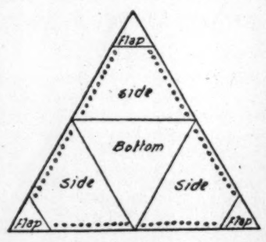
In the dark a happy smile curved the lips of M. Reni. What a good boy was this son of his! His arm drew the boy closer, closer,

"After all," he said, "it is all harmony, whether it be of tint or tone. Is it not so, my Guido?"

At Last, Seated on the Stone Balustrade of the Terrace, He Drew Forth His Papers and Started Sketching.

How to Make a Dainty Box for Gifts

Would you like to make a dainty box large enough for your choicest home-made candies, or the beads you have made and threaded for gifts for your friends? The things we have made ourselves have an added value.



With compasses make an equilateral triangle of cardboard, quite thin for a small box and thicker for a large box. On one side of it paste a dainty piece of cretonne or small-flowered material or paper, cut to fit; that is for the outside. Paste on the inside a plain piece of colored paper and cut to fit. Then mark the halfway point on each side and join them to form an equilateral triangle a quarter the area of the whole, as in the diagram. This is the bottom of the box. Fold on these lines.

The tiny circles represent stitches or holes on the sides, which should be oversewn with pretty colored floss and a darning needle for the small boxes, and narrow ribbon for the larger ones. Make the holes very carefully with a stiletto. Make three little triangle flaps for the lid, which can be folded down inside or outside, closed or left open as you please.

Be sure all your colors harmonize, and vary some of the boxes by using plain paper or material outside with a design painted, pasted, or sewn on. Other variations will suggest themselves to you as you work. Try out the diagram shown first with a piece of paper to be sure you understand it; then make your own pattern the size you wish your box to be.

Introducing Four Kings

Although kings are fast passing out of fashion, here are a few that every boy and girl should meet early in life.

Wal-King. He is a sane and pleasure-giving monarch who will amply repay you for your acquaintance with him. Cultivate his acquaintance, winter and summer.

Thin-King. Of all kings in the world this is the most powerful. He directs the destinies of men and of nations. He makes the world over. Give him half a chance in your life and he will do wonderful things for you.

Ban-king. This king is well worth the acquaintance of any boy or girl. He teaches them how to handle the money which comes their way. He is a good king to meet early in life and to stick to until the end.

Jo-King. This jolly old king pours the oil of gladness on the squeaky machinery of life. He makes the world a jolly place to live in. Learn to enjoy him thoroughly even when he plays his pranks on you.

Real Floating Gardens

The floating gardens which the Chinese construct on bamboo rafts are known throughout the world, but a single one of the floating islands of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers could easily produce all the crops of all the raft gardens of the Orient with a wide margin to spare.

The soil of these islands is composed of peat so spongelike and elastic that the surface of the islands varies quite perceptibly with the rise and fall of the tide, and shows great change during the time of the winter floods.

When reclaimed by levees; which keep the land from inundation, these tracts have proved marvelously fertile. Immense crops of asparagus, potatoes and other succulent vegetables are raised there and one good crop will offset many years of failure and bring a small fortune to the fortunate planter.

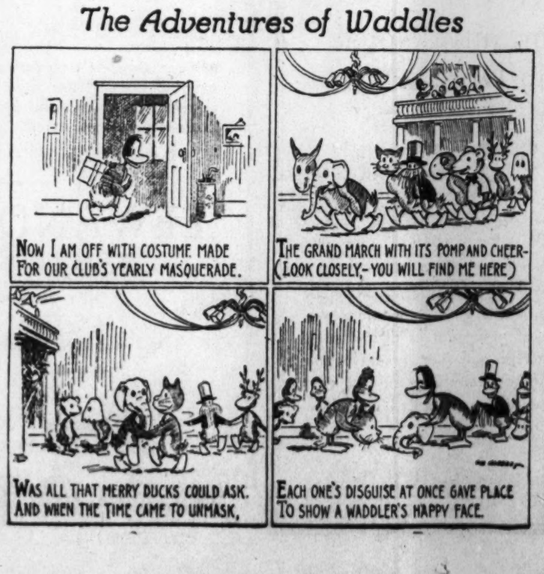
If you put a dry sponge in a basin and pour in water slowly and carefully the sponge will gradually fill with water and will expand, becoming perceptibly higher in the basin, although it still rests on the bottom of the pan. This is an apt illustration of what happens to the islands when the tide comes in or when the winter freshets come down; for peat, which is decomposed vegetable matter in very leisurely process of transformation into coal, is highly porous and resilient.

There are many ways in which this rising of the surface may be proved in the peat lands. One may stand at high tide on a seemingly solid and dry position of an island, and, with a slight motion of the body, shake and teeter a large area up and down as if it were a straw cock. In times of flood, large shallow mounds appear above the waste of waters where before all was level. If a person takes position on the apex of one of these mounds, by almost imperceptible degrees it will sink beneath his feet, while the water pressed out of it will form a little lake about him.

One winter hundreds of tons of seed potatoes were piled on the levee of Jersey Island, perhaps the largest and most fertile of the group. When the floods came on the soil began to expand and to float with sufficient buoyancy to raise those portions of the levee not weighted down, but the enormous pressure of the potatoes anchored, as it were, that part of the protecting embankment. The result was a break in the levee and a disastrous flooding of the island.

Again, during dredging operations, great portions of the soil are often torn out and it is amusing to see them go floating merrily down the river, little islands of elastic peat.

The Adventures of Waddles


NOW I AM OFF WITH COSTUME MADE FOR OUR CLUB'S YEARLY MASQUERADE.
THE GRAND MARCH WITH ITS POMP AND CHEER (LOOK CLOSELY,-YOU WILL FIND ME HERE)
WAS ALL THAT MERRY DUCKS COULD ASK. AND WHEN THE TIME CAME TO UNMASK,
EACH ONE'S DISGUISE AT ONCE GAVE PLACE TO SHOW A WADDLER'S HAPPY FACE.

The Mail Bag

Copenhagen, Denmark

Dear Editor:

I thought I should like to tell you something about Denmark, for it is so small I am sure not many of your readers know much about it.

Denmark is a very flat country, with no hills at all. The Danish butter and cheese and other dairy products are very fine, and are exported to all European countries, especially England and to the United States.

When we first came here in June, 1929, the flowers were in full bloom, and the grass and trees were very green. Mother said the parks here were much prettier than any she had ever seen in California. Most of the parks have lakes in them, which are full of ducks and swans. The lakes freeze in the winter and there is ice skating on them.

Copenhagen is very much up to date, and much like the United States. I should enjoy hearing from some girl in Texas as I came from there and there would be a chance of my seeing her when I go back. But I should also enjoy getting letters from any part of the world.

With love to all the Mail Bag readers, Helen H.

[Thank you, Helen. Denmark may be a small country but it seems to be a happy and contented one, and that is more important, isn't it?—Ed.]

Berryville, Arkansas

Dear Editor:

The Christian Science Monitor has helped me so much in my school work. In English literature we have to keep a notebook. I have quite a number of clippings in mine and all of them have come from the Monitor. Just yesterday one of my friends was glancing through the notebook and said, "Where do you get such splendid articles? I have such a time finding any." I replied, "From The Christian Science Monitor." She had never read this paper, but she became interested in doing so and I am going to take her the paper tomorrow.

I have read the Mail Bag rather often, but I have never seen a letter from the "Ozarks." This is really a beautiful country, and during the summer months people come from all over the United States to spend their vacations here.

Berryville has a population of about 1800. It is beautifully situated, for it is completely surrounded by hills. The sunsets here are perfectly beautiful. I go across town on an errand every evening and I try to manage it so that I will return just as the sun is setting, for the colors are always gorgeous.

I would love to hear from girls anywhere who would like to write to me, and I will promise to answer promptly. I am 18 and a senior in high school. Helen H.

[How many other Mail Baggers are like Helen? Do you try to arrange your time so that you may enjoy the beauty of each day's sunset?—Ed.]

New York City, New York

Dear Editor:

I have read the Mail Bag for quite a while, but this is the first time I have written.

Aviation is my pet enthusiasm and I think it was letters from other aviation enthusiasts that finally made me write. My studies are Latin, French, Spanish, piano and singing. My hobbies, letter writing and the pursuit of the elusive autograph!

Now, if boys anywhere wish to write to me about any of these things or in any of the languages (plus German), I would be very pleased both to receive and to answer them.

Raynore S.

Upper Darby, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

Lately, through one of my teachers, I have come in contact with The Christian Science Monitor. Of course, I could not help but see the Young Folks' Page. Upon reading a few of the letters in the Mail Bag, I became quite interested and decided to write without delay. I am now in my last year of high school, and expect to enter college in September, most likely at the University of Pennsylvania.

My interests center chiefly around reading, swimming and postal-card collections. I should be glad to exchange books, periodicals and postal cards with anyone who so desires.

I should like to hear from boys of my own age (18), either abroad or at home. My abilities in languages are limited to three—English, French and Spanish. Roland S.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag and I wish to tell how grateful I am for this wonderful privilege of corresponding with our friends in foreign countries. I am now corresponding with three boys who have answered my first letter to the Mail Bag. Their letters were of such interest that I wish to receive more.

I am 18 years old and am a senior in high school. I am interested in art and journalism, and am fond of all sorts of sports. I would like to receive letters from any foreign country, especially Egypt, France and Russia.

Los Angeles is located a few miles from the Pacific Ocean. It has a very mild climate and is therefore a very popular winter home for tourists. Manufacturing and fruit growing are the chief industries. There are 30 Christian Science Churches and one society in Los Angeles. There are two universities located here which are of considerable size.

I hope to receive many letters and I promise to answer all I receive.

Charles B.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Monitor. I am 11 years old. I would love to correspond with girls anywhere. I belong to a Girl Scout troop and I do a lot of work in that section.

On Washington's Birthday, our troop is going to an orphan home, and each patrol has to put on one of Washington's experiences.

I go to Sixteenth Church, which is a walk of about a mile.

Muriel K.

Northwood, Iowa

Dear Editor:

I certainly like the Monitor; there are so many interesting things in it, and it is such a help in school work—for current events, in economics, besides articles of interest for other classes. It was my aunt's birthday present to me and one of the best I ever received!

I would be glad to hear from girls anywhere. I am 17. Hertha H.

The following would like to receive letters:

Boys

Charles E. (13), Blue Island, Ill.—Collecting stamps.
Elwood S., Yakima, Wash.

Girls

Kathryn L. (12), Green Bay, Wis.
Mary P. (13), Topeka, Kan.—From China, Japan, Australia, Switzerland, Greece and Italy.
Harriet S. (14), Terre Haute, Ind.—Exchange stamps.
Elizabeth B. (15), Newport, Vt.—Especially from foreign countries.
Dorothy K. (16), Salem, Ore.—Especially from France.
Vera S., Esther W. and Lois S. of Cortland, O., would like to hear from girls from 14 to 20, especially from foreign countries.
Evelyn S., Minneapolis, Minn.—Interested in music, art and writing.
Rosamond D., Hartford, Conn.

Will Alfred B. of Berlin, Germany, please send in his full name and address, as there are several letters waiting for him?

Key to Puzzle

Key to puzzle published Jan. 23: "Never leave that till tomorrow which you can do today."—Benjamin Franklin.

Current Events

"Enforcement" of the Prohibition Law

THERE has been much discussion in the United States Congress this month of the vital question of "enforcing" the prohibition laws. It is not enough to pass a law, that is, to place it on the statute books, or to add an amendment to the Constitution; the equally important task remains of "enforcing" that law, i. e., seeing that it is obeyed. With this problem the Government of the United States has been struggling ever since the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment, 10 years ago.

On Jan. 13 President Hoover sent a special message to Congress, outlining his plans to secure a better enforcement of the prohibition laws The President had received a preliminary report from the Law Enforcement Commission and recommendations from the Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Attorney-General Mitchell. The President's plans are based on these and he enclosed them (a little matter of 7000 words) with his message.

The President agrees with the recommendations and the report of the law enforcement commission as to the following reforms:

(1) That the prohibition bureau should be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice.

(2) That the more than 25 prohibition laws be codified. This will simplify them and make them clearer.

(3) That prohibition laws should be amended so as to make them more easily enforceable.

(4) That some method should be found to relieve congestion of prohibition cases in federal courts. The commission suggested in this connection that "casual or slight violation" should be tried before United States commissioners and not before federal district judges.

The Attorney-General also brought out an important point which closely concerns the success of enforcement when he said:

"In respect to prohibition, attention has recently been directed more to federal than to state agencies for enforcement. Placing all federal agencies in good order is not the only requirement. It has never been contemplated that the whole task of enforcing prohibition should be borne by the Federal Government."

Carlsbad Cave in New Mexico

In 1901 Jim White, a cowboy of New Mexico, made a wonderful discovery. As he was riding along one evening about dusk he saw what appeared to be a volcano in eruption. But, to his astonishment, he found that what he had first taken to be an eruption was due to the flight of millions of bats. Whence did they "erupt"? Jim White explored and found the entrance to what is the largest and possibly the oldest and most beautiful cave in the world, now known as Carlsbad Cave. The bats lived there during the day, coming out at night in search of food.

This great natural wonder is little known to Americans in spite of the fact that in 1923 President Coolidge proclaimed it a National Monument and that in 1924 and 1925 an exploring expedition was sent there by the National Geographic Society. The expedition explored 22 miles of this vast "colossus of caves," an area 25 times the size of Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, and this is probably only a small portion of the whole.

An expedition of scientists is now to explore Carlsbad Cave, beginning where the earlier explorers left off. This party, under the leadership of Frank Ernest Nicholson, is to carry a short-wave radio set, by means of which it is to send out daily reports of progress. And, in order to guard against being lost, the party will unwind a fine wire as it proceeds, a wire that can also be used as a telephone wire should the radio fail to

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THE HOME FORUM

On Being Conspicuous

NEVER shall I forget my walks with Bliss Carman through the streets of London and of Oxfor never again, whatever ndor of fame or notoriety the e may hold for me, shall I stand ear the blazing center of any ight, so close to the focus of e gaze. I know what it is to be st "the cynosure of neighboring " and yet to be completely ig- d, occulted, like a planet that es too near the glory of the high moon. Half a million eyes azed, delighted, all but incredu- us, have been leveled almost ex- tly in my direction and yet have missed me as completely as they would if I had been for the time in another hemisphere. This was a humbling and also an edifying experience.

The simple reason for the sensation that my companion caused in those English streets may be simply stated: he was a poet, and he took no shame in looking like one. More than that, he was a sharply marked individual, and he had the notion that it is always well for a man to look as much as possible like himself. Still further, he was a master of expression, and he expressed himself not in his twenty-five books of verse alone but in his walk and carriage, in gesture, in dress. With utter absence of ostentation, he set himself the task of finding the precisely fit modes of expression that would manifest his inner self to the world. All this thoughtful and persistent effort of his, guided by knowledge and controlled by taste, was of course an effort in art; its product was a masterpiece.

But the men and women—yes, and even the children—behind those half million eyes of which I have spoken had very different ideas and were engaged in a totally different effort. How many poets there may have been among them one could not say, or how many sharply marked individuals. If there were any who realized that outward expression of the innermost self is a thing to be studied and sedulously practiced, they kept this realization strictly to themselves. Nearly all of them walked without grace and without elation, merely getting over the ground. Quite all of them wore uniform of one sort or another—the men, that particularly dull and ungainly uniform of the business world which has now swept through Europe and America and is going on to subjugate the Orient; and the women the uniforms emanating from Paris. The half conscious purpose of all these people seemed to be to do what everyone else was doing, and the sole leeway they allowed themselves lay in the effort to do this first, or nearly first. They were trying to look all alike, and they succeeded marvelously.

My companion looked like no other man on earth. He did not even try to look like any other man, and I think he would have felt that such an effort on his part would have been definitely dishonest. Six feet and three inches in height, lean, aquiline, tawny-haired, with a mouth at once strong and tender and the eyes of a dreaming king, with hands the most beautiful that I have ever seen, and the total bearing of an Indian Chief, he would certainly have been somewhat disingenuous if he had striven to take on "protective coloration," and had tried to whittle his peculiarities down to the slick and varnished model set for the manhood of his time. I cannot see how the world would have been better for any such effort on his part. I believe, indeed, that it would have been poorer by one example of courageous beauty.

Let me make it clear, if possible, that Bliss Carman did not balance the effort of almost all his contemporaries to look alike by a merely contradictory effort to look different. His sole concern, I repeat, was to look like himself. This explained his suit of silver corduroy, his Stetson sombrero, his wide heelless shoes, and his silver rings and bracelet made for him by an Indian friend. It explained the length of his unruly hair, which was perhaps the most obvious mark of his departure from conventions. Most men of the twentieth century wear their hair in imitation of Cromwell's Roundheads, but he preferred the fashion of the Cavaliers—not because it was once a fashion but because he thought it was fit for him.

When one has enumerated all these traits of external appearance, however, there is still something left unsaid about Carman—and the most important thing of all—in one's effort to explain why he drew all eyes to himself. Was it beauty, charm, individuality, courage, quiet? One fumbles for the right word, feeling that it was all of these things and yet something more, that it was in fact—to use a phrase of his own—a "touch of manner, hint of mood" for which no single name can be found. Whatever its nature, this characteristic was commanding. It drew the gaze like a single lamp shining through the dark. At any rate the more discerning of the men and women who passed him in the streets of London and Oxford saw that what was unusual in his dress and bearing was simply the outward sign of something unique within, something that stilled and shamed their first impulse to laughter, something that rebuked their nudging and gaping, something that awoke a deeper feeling than respect.

During these walks in Carman's company, therefore, I had opportunity to examine and consider some of the most interesting phases of our human nature. As we made our triumphal progress up Fleet Street or down Piccadilly I saw the crowds divide on either hand; I saw the faces of those a hundred feet away light up with sudden expectation of amusement; at a distance of fifty feet the same faces would grow doubtful, as though new possibilities had dawned upon them; at twenty-five feet, though they might still be smiling, every mark of derision was gone. And so it went on for mile after mile: in the distance, ridicule; in the middle-distance, hesitation and balanced judgment; near at hand, a sort of quiet English homage. How the thing might have gone in America I do not know. For New York City is in too great haste to look steadily even at Bliss Carman, and I never walked with him in Chicago or in Los Angeles. England is of course an extremely favorable place in which to make such observations, for she has maintained far more understanding of individuality than America now has and she is much more accustomed to outward expressions of personality. And yet, how much she has to learn!

For I have walked with other poets in the streets of London, and they have all taken refuge in protective coloration. One and all, they have been attired in the uniform of the business man—black-suited, top-hatted, walking-sticked, and conventionally buttonholed. The poetry of these men, that is to say, has been confined within the covers of their books; it has been a matter of libraries solely and not at all of the street; it has not pervaded them and inspired them wholly. They have seemed to feel that it is better to look like a business man than to look like a poet. I tend to doubt this—not so much because I think that a poet is a more valuable member of the social community than a business man as because I am sure that every man ought to try to look like himself.

To this statement someone is sure to object that such an effort causes one to be conspicuous. I admit this fact and deplore it, but the fault lies not with the individual who is being himself but with the millions who are striving to look exactly alike. Bliss Carman never seemed to know that he was conspicuous. If he ever saw those innumerable faces light up with amusement in the distance and then slowly change as they came toward him, he never gave me the slightest hint of it by word or gesture. He moved through the throng of Oxford Circus as serenely and with as little thought of himself as though he had been tramping up the valley of the Silvermine or standing to watch a sunset across the western desert. And even if he had realized the sensation he made, I think he would have concluded that all this was necessary. Unless an individual here and there has the courage to stand forth in his true colors, how is the mass of men ever to be lifted out of its sordid and unimaginative monotony? And in any case, it is an artist's duty to be expressive, and this in all things. For one who feels this, dressing within the paltry limits imposed by our present sartorial timidity is like trying to sing inside a single octave, trying to paint in two colors, trying to speak with a vocabulary of fifty words. An artist needs a whole keyboard full of notes, all colors of the rainbow, and far more than all the words there are. Bliss Carman took them.

O. S.

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Light Over the Land

The pale light that flows into every cranny of every object in a Dutch landscape is to the foreigner like an enchantment over this country made by human hands. Even on a wet, stormy day there is this luminous quality, which penetrates the clouds, flying swift and loose across the flats from sea to sea and seems even to glimmer behind the cold, stinging ocean mists. This pale, fair sunlight gives the most enchanting effects of airy perspective. Toward evening the long shadows, the faintly traced churches, avenues, and farms, give to the distance an effect of slight melancholy; the horizon seems to be far away, and in the foreground every detail is edged with light and lined with purple and blue shadow. Every cluster of reeds, every wayside plant, every barge resting by the bank of a canal, every spare, fluttering poplar or wych elm thus gains a distinct place and value in the eye of the spectator; it is like a choice painting where each object is carefully selected and lovingly treated. This effect is due to the entirely uninterrupted light, not obscured by mountains or cupped in valleys, but radiating steadily from the first sparkle in the east to the last glow in the west, and to the long, uncrowded spaces, where the least incident of tree, bridge, or building becomes of importance.

This clear economy of effect and line is grateful to the eye of the traveller used to the rich confusion or more opulent landscapes, for it is not arid, not neglected, nor desolate. From the flower-studded woods and lark-haunted meadows of Zeeland to the purple moors of Drenthe and the glittering meers of Friesland the whole land is eloquent of an austere grace, an ordered prosperity, and a patrician comfort.

The foreigner is familiar with this lovely light in the pictures of Cuyp and Potter. These viewed under alien skies seem to depict with their tender colours an impossible fairyland. But in the Netherlands one finds this light, and even the very viewpoint of the artist; you could almost discover where such a one sat for such and such a picture, so faithful to their subjects were the old Dutch masters. Some of Van Goyen's pictures rank in the memory with things actually seen, so vividly exact are they, so charged with loving understanding.

—MARJORIE BOWEN, in "Holland."

The Main Street of a Jura Village.

My Winter Garden

I prefer, too, to any glass roof which Sir Joseph Paxton ever planned, that dome above my head some three miles high, of soft dappled grey and yellow cloud, through the vast lattice-work whereof the blue sky peeps, and sheds down tender gleams on yellow bogs, and softly rounded heather knolls, and pale chalk ranges gleaming far away. But, above all, I glory in my evergreens. What winter-garden can compare for them with mine? True, I have but four kinds—Scotch fir, holly, furze, and the heath; and by way of relief to them, only brows of brown fern, sheets of yellow bog-grass, and here and there a leafless birch, whose purple tresses are even more lovely to my eye than those fragrant green ones which she puts on in spring. Well: in painting as in music, what effects are more grand than those produced by the combination, in endless new variety, of a few simple elements? Enough for me is the one purple birch; the bright hollies round its stem sparkling with scarlet beads; the furze patch, rich with its lacework of interwoven light and shade, tipped here and there with a golden bud; the deep soft heather carpet, which invites you to lie down and dream for hours; and behind all, the wall of red fir-stems, and the dark fir-roof with its jagged edge a mile long, against the soft grey sky.

An ugly, straight-edged, monotonous fir-plantation? Well, I like it, inside and out. I need no saw-edge of mountain peaks to stir up my imagination with the sense of the sublime, while I can watch the saw-edge of those fir peaks against the red sunset. They are my Alps; little ones it may be: but after all, as I asked before, what is size? . . . An optical delusion. Grandeur, if you will consider wisely, consists in form, and not in size: and to the eye of the philosopher, the curve drawn on a paper two inches long, is just as magnificent, just as symbolic of divine mysteries and melodies, as when embodied in the span of some cathedral roof. Have you eyes to see? . . . It has two notes, two keys rather, that Æolian-harp of fir-needles above my head; according as the wind is east or west, the needles dry or wet. . . .

The breeze is gone a while; and I am in perfect silence—a silence which may be heard. Not a sound, and not a moving object; absolutely none. The absence of animal life is solemn, startling. That ring-dove, who was cooing half a mile away, has hushed his moan; the flock of long-tailed titmice, which were twinging and pecking about the fir-cones a few minutes since, are gone; and now there is not even a gnat to quiver in the slant sun-rays. Did a spider run over these dry leaves, I almost fancy I could hear his footfall. — From "Prose Idylls," by CHARLES KINGSLEY.

From "Self-Reliance"

We but half express ourselves, and are ashamed of that divine idea which each one of us represents. It may be safely trusted as proportionate and of good issues, so it be faithfully imparted; but God will not have his work made manifest by cowards. A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and done his best; but what he has said or done otherwise, shall give him no peace. It is a deliverance which does not deliver. In the attempt his genius deserts him; no muse befriends; no invention, no hope. — EMERSON, Essays.

The sun set never earlier than nine o'clock in August, yet each day was too short to hold all the pleasure, one day's fun simply spilled over into the next. Three city-bred American youngsters tasting the delights of a French village were immeasurably joyful and eager to see and learn new things each hour.

The musical sound of bells on the slow cows ambling past the garden gate was reveille each morn at seven; tinkle, tinkle of the melodious bells and an occasional shout of "Allez-allez" a boy scolding a lagging mooly. Up out of bed in an instant, three little foreigners at the casement window, shrieks of "It's Louis" or "It's Marcel"—"Bon jour, bon jour, Marcel."

Breakfast gayly eaten, now off on the run they go, almost colliding with Monsieur le Facteur coming through the gate calling cheerily in his lilting voice—"Mesdames, poste pour Mesdames."

The cheese house is the place to visit the first thing of a morning. Right in the center of each tiny mountain village it stands, low and long with wide doors hospitably open. Monsieur le Fromager is laying more and more fagots on the fire blazing under his colossal copper kettle. As the milk warms slowly, he turns and turns it with his wide, wooden paddle. A man of muscle is he, sturdily set in his wooden shoes. The farmers have brought the morning's milk in tall tins, wide at the bottom, tapering at the top, which fit into a wooden frame which is carried strapped on the back. The contents of each big tin is weighed and credited in the great community account book. From six to eight hundred pounds of milk go into the vast copper kettle.

One cheese is under the press—an amazing cheese, weighing more than a hundred pounds. When Monsieur takes off the press and removes the tightly stretched cheesecloth he trims off the rough edges and passes the long, thin, leathery strips to his small visitors. Aging in the cold stone storeroom are racks on racks of these great, yellow cartwheels of cheese.

When the morning's task is over, the great kettle and other utensils are scrubbed to a gleaming cleanliness; the cheesecloth, rinsed and hung in the sun to sweeten; the cobbled floor doused with plenty of icy water and then Monsieur leaves his copper kettles for a few hours and goes into his small carpenter shop close by, for he is not only the village cheesemaker but he makes all the sabots as well, and every man, woman, and child in the village wears sabots.

Finished and unfinished they stand on his shelves in a ludicrous assortment of sizes, though otherwise all alike, from the biggest ones for a fat old gentleman to the wee ones waiting for the red leather finish which is to make them the pride and joy of a two-year-old American laddie.

One could spend endless happy hours with Monsieur but there are so many other fascinating things to do. The neighbors are bringing in hay this morning and they are invited to go along in the oxcart and ride home on the load.

After luncheon is quiet time. Under the wide chestnut trees, baby sleeps in his little travel-bed. The others sit close around Nana on a rug on the grass, listening as she tells of places and friends at home in America. It is like a fairy tale. The children delight to hear of the land they love and hope some day to return to, for home till now has been in many foreign places. And while they listen, all hands are busily stripping the cut branches of linden trees of their fragrant, yellowish blossoms which will be dried on linen sheets in the hot sunshine. Linden blossom tea is good, and gifts of this will be most welcome to our friends in Greece.

At five, again the merry sound of bells announces that peasant boys and girls are going out with their herds to evening pasture. This time they are joined by two enthusiastic, small blond friends whose shiny new sabots, wide straw hats, and red checked aprons show that they have been initiated into the society of cow tenders.

On the road to the pasture are great old trees whose low-hanging branches make excellent swings and the cows graze contentedly near by, while happy herdsboys linger at their sport. Along the wayside are high, thick hazelnut hedges, the nuts barely ripe enough to eat but tempting to young rascals with strong teeth. Back a bit behind the hazelnuts are patches of belated wild strawberries or one may find the first, precious perfumed cyclamen blossoms. Hours pass on magic wings. The sun begins to descend crimsonly and little comrades, tired of play, lie on the sunny slope of the pasture and watch Emile, who is clever with his knife, carve their names on a fine stout stick to prod the cows.

Now the herds farther astray from home can be heard returning. Tinkle, tinkle—the lovely melody of bells. The boys hop up; another noisy romp, then, after much shouting and barking of dogs and running about of small boys with sticks, the cows are turned toward the village. They pass the church just as the first notes of the angelus are ringing.

A last reunion of the children at the public fountain while the cows drink deeply. "Bonne nuit, Bonne nuit," Work over; day done. A high French bed with many soft French pillows, heavy sheets of coarse linen smelling sweet, and plenty of woolly coverlets. The fragrance of pine trees and of the blossoming lindens is wafted on the crisp night air through the wide open casements. A whippoorwill begins to call; then an owl far off in the woods. A cow moves in the barn close by with a soft, muffled sound of her heavy bell.

Over the high mountains, over the Black Forest to the East, the moon slowly rises illuminating the silent street of the tiny village and one by one the yellow lights in cottage windows blink out.

A Street Singer

When the last glow from the western sky was fading from the London house-fronts and while the lamplighter was making his zigzag journey through the streets—punctuating each little stage of his career with a spurt of flame—there might be heard in the quieter squares of Bloomsbury a pure serene voice that seemed to be singing farewell to the lingering day. Whether it was a child's or a woman's voice could not be determined, for it had the innocence of childhood in it and yet somehow the wisdom of years. The singer's face was never seen, and indeed her voice was heard only seldom, now here and now there. Probably none of those who heard her wished to see her face or to know her name, preferring that she should be always a beautiful voice—a voice that made the breath catch when its first clear thrilling note was heard at the end of a street or farther away, a voice that throbbed on in memory long after its tones were lost in the maze of London.

And many of those who heard this voice, simply accompanied as it was by a portable reed organ, must have felt that it somehow brought to a focus London's submerged and often hidden yet ever present loveliness. It stood for the sun behind the always hovering fog of winter; it was like a scent of daffodils lurking still in February; it was peace at the roots of turmoil and quiet underlying din. It was the utterance of that still joy that London never quite forgets.

No one cared what song she sang, whether old or new, whether good or poor, for there was a quality in her singing that overcame and glorified triviality. The triumphant voice outsoared the words and tune—merely a human voice, unaffected, unstudied, almost untrained, in natural utterance. There can be no music more thrilling than this—especially when heard in London at twilight, speaking "the last syllable of recorded time." London gave it richness, pathos, and a deep background. All human history seemed in it, many failures, many successes. It seemed to know all that humanity remembers, all it hopes for. Somewhat sad it was, like all sheer beauty, but never with the sadness of dejection or discouragement. It had the wise deep pathos that is close akin to joy.

Only a fragment of loveliness the voice was, a flower tossed out into the rushing current of time, yet again and again it transformed and transfigured those streets of stone. The grim house-fronts were not the same when the song had thrilled to its final note. There seemed, when it was still, to be a novel meaning in the rumble of traffic. Undertones and overtones of wonder sounded in the city's pervading roar. The great dim past of London crowded about for a moment—London of Chaucer's day, of Shakespeare's, of Shelley's. This ancient gray home of men and women had heard so many singers in its two thousand years, and now had been heard the last of all, summing them all in perfect tone. The last of all—and yet tomorrow there would be many others, for London will always be swept forward on a tide of song. The singer foretold as much as she recalled. The sky of evening might be overcast and the stars might be a dim memory, and yet somewhere, the voice assured the listeners, there still were stars and ere long they would be shining. The winter might seem very long, but they knew, before the singer went on her way, that the daffodils were already reaching upward through the dark.

Moral Victory

The fields of ancient battles gone before
The victory of their travail in each hour
Bring forth; and shall we fear then, if once more,
The storms of strife and struggle seem to lower?
The issue waits: it stands to face the foe,—
New fears, old doubts, some strife renewed again
Once thought for all time stilled—what though
Such be the present cause, we shall be men.
See big Goliath stride with boastful mien
Before the army's unprepared array.
Then like young David, confident and keen,
Let us be armed with strength of well-fought day.
Behold, again, that single well-sped stone
Lays dread Goliath and his boastings prone.

MARGARET TROLI CAMPBELL.

True Identity

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE association of human activities it is often found necessary, either by word of some person or by written credential, to present proof of one's identity. This proof established, one is free to go about his business without fear of challenge.

In all his experiences, however, the truly progressive thinker looks for the spiritual import behind the outward presentation, for the human mind, so called, uninstructed in the truth about God's creation, is ignorant of the identity of the true man, the man created by God.

Because in his thinking he kept close to God, divine Mind, Christ Jesus understood his true identity to be the reflection of God, the omnipresent Supreme Being. On page 46 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes: "In the walk to Emmaus, Jesus was known to his friends by the words, which made their hearts burn within them, and by the breaking of bread. The divine Spirit, which identified Jesus thus centuries ago, has spoken through the inspired Word and will speak through it in every age and clime."

Through an understanding of the inspired Word; through becoming conscious of the real man's unity with God, divine Mind; and through consecrated study and application of the truths of the Bible, we begin to realize our true identity in the likeness of God.

To find and understand, even in part, one's true spiritual selfhood requires a spiritual awakening, a casting off of the state of apathy with which the material senses would have us be content. To each individual comes the divine command, "Let there be light," wherewith to arouse himself from the Adam-dream of materiality. May not this command mean that there must be a clearing away of human beliefs so that the divine purpose may be recognized? And it should be remembered that God supports His witness, the true spiritual idea.

On a certain occasion a student of Christian Science needed to convert a check into currency with which to pay some workmen. Her family had moved to the town only a short time before, and as she prepared to go to the bank she was reminded that since she was a stranger she would need someone to identify her. She could think of only one person of whom she might ask this favor; and as he was some distance from the bank, she hesitated to ask him to leave his work to accompany her. In trying to choose a right course, she realized that all true business is the Father's business, governed by spiritual law and under its protection. The business through which the check had come to her was an honest business, and all who were connected with it were honest in purpose, and therefore to some extent in accord with divine Principle. Surely, God, the all-inclusive Mind, did not require material evidence to identify the qualities which reflect Him! Keeping these spiritual facts in thought as she waited for her turn at the teller's window, she put all doubt aside. The money was given to her without a word, and she went on her way rejoicing in this added proof of God's presence.

The time required to gain some understanding of true spiritual selfhood depends upon individual effort to put out of thought the false sense of self. It calls for purified action of thought, willingness to leave all for Christ, Truth, which alone enables us to see as God sees. The divine Mind knows nothing of dishonesty, greed, competition, sin, sickness, lack, or any other phase of destructive thinking. Until we are aware that material things can neither give us happiness nor deprive us of it, we have not proceeded far in the experience necessary to fit us for actual usefulness in God's service. If for fifty years one has believed in material good, that does not count one iota with God. On the other hand, directly we learn enough of the truth to offset false concepts, they begin to drop away like a worn-out garment, and our true identity as God's child is revealed.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 333): "The divine image, idea, or Christ was, is, and ever will be inseparable from the divine Principle, God. Jesus referred to this unity of his spiritual identity thus: 'Before Abraham was, I am;' 'I and my Father are one;' 'My Father is greater than I.' The one Spirit includes all identities."

Verse

What should we know,
For better or worse,
Of the long Ago,
Were it not for Verse:
What ships went down;
What walls were razed;
Who won the crown;
What lads were praised?
A fallen stone,
Or a waste of sands;
And all is known
Of Art-less lands.
But you need not delve
By the sea-side hills
Where the Muse herself
All Time fulfils,
Who cuts with his scythe
All things but hers;
All but the blithe
Hexameters.

—OLIVER GOGARTY, in "Wild Apples."

The Elephants Are Sleeping

It was two hours past midnight when we entered the circus building. "The elephant stall is down below, in the cellar. We must climb down a steep rampart," said the trainer, and he led us down the dark riding-track.

There is no such darkness in any house in the city. We are shrouded in blackness; a tangible gloom streams down from the cupola as physical as the red velvet curtains that drape the entrance to the stables and as thick and impenetrable.

Our leader tells us to take his hand, to speak no word, and to walk on tiptoe. Otherwise it will be impossible to surprise the animals in their sleep. We obey; for who should know if not the trusty elephant trainer of the firm of Hagenbeck.

Now I can smell the sweet milk-odours of cattle. We are passing the zebus, the silver-grey bulls and the fat kaffir buffaloes. Their outlines loom out of the darkness phantom-like, for down below to their left, some five yards distant, there is a faint red gleam—the lantern in the elephant pit. We approach like figures from a slow-motion film, grotesquely and noiselessly, and suddenly we are standing at the head of the rampart which leads down into the depths.

I hold my breath and look down into the shaft, and for a moment of time I live and feel the miracle of all our timeless pre-history. The sixteen grey colossi lie formless in the deep straw. They lie in a wide circle, their columnar legs stretched outwards from their bodies. One young Elephant stands hemmed in by his neighbours. In their sleep they have swollen to such size that there is no space left for him to kneel to earth again. Carefully and softly so that he may not arouse the sleepers with his touch, his trunk feels to left and right about him. Everywhere there are bodies; without the use of force he can find no place to rest. The small peace-loving Elephant sinks his head a little, closes his eyes, and slumbers upright, his trunk swaying lightly from leg to leg. After a few minutes one of his brothers on the left rolls aside and a rustle of the straw wakes the upright sleeper from his slumber. He blinks, arranges the straw with his forefeet and glides noiselessly to the earth. But there is not quite sufficient room; his back is half lying on the body of the other, who sleeps patiently under his burden, and curls his trunk dreamily about his neighbour's tail. Their flanks heave regularly in the tempo of their breathing and the rhythm spreads right and left through the circle of the sleeping giants.

The Elephants are sleeping. Heavily and deeply. Sometimes they moan and their moans seem to have come from some far distance. Their bodies curve upwards in great arches and their curled trunks and great heads are half sunk in straw. Their closed eyes give a feeling as of children softly sleeping, veiled in dreams.—PAUL EIPPEL, in "Animals Looking at You."

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STOCKS MOVE ALONG AT A BRISK PACE

Buying Covers Rather Broad List of Securities and Undertone Strong

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NEW YORK—Financial markets were mixed, with a strong forward movement in stocks which lasted until well into the last hour taking attention from less favored centers of speculation and trade.

Cotton broke to new low levels for the season's crop, and after a good start wheat futures also sagged. Bonds were irregular, but the tone was moderately firm, particularly among foreign issues. French issues advanced further on the idea that their position will be strengthened because of the funds to be obtained by France and left in this country when the forthcoming German reparations loan is floated.

The turnover in stocks was the heaviest of the year to date, climbing above 3,500,000 shares, and at their best the majority of active stocks averaged from 1 to 2 points higher. Here and there gains reached 4 to 5 points.

Persistent weakness was scattered and unimportant, but the market as a whole exhausted much of the buying supply in the late trading and reacted a bit. Profit taking naturally increased on the rise, but sentiment in Wall Street is growing much more optimistic.

Investment Stocks Leaders

The market's momentum is counted on by the bulls to carry it over such profit taking and short selling obstacles as may be encountered in the next few days. The more conservative element, while recognizing that the rise is based on a better outlook for business, are apprehensive that it may go too far at this time.

Stock movements today were more individualistic than recently. The best gains were made by representatives of nearly all groups, the first rank collecting two dollar installments at Adams Express, Celotex, General Electric, National Biscuit, Johns Manville, Spiegel-May-Stern, Westinghouse Electric, May Department, du Pont, Auburn Automobile, Union Pacific, New York Central, New Haven, American & Foreign Power and American Telephone.

Rails and utilities were from a fraction to 2 points higher at the best. With General Motors leading, the motor group attracted more attention. In spite of the buoyancy of two or three stocks mentioned as being under pool dictatorship, the genuine investment stocks were the real leaders.

Money Holds Easy

Money rates were unchanged, with borrowers of call money paying 4½ per cent or 4 per cent, depending on whether they were obliged to renew their loans at the opening or could wait until 12:10 for the lower rate. Elsewhere no particular influence of the month-end credit demands was felt, the inflow of money from the interior, and possibly London, offsetting local withdrawals.

Foreign exchanges were marked by weakness in French francs, due to the cut in the Bank of France discount rate and a slightly firmer tone in sterling, possibly caused by postponement of hopes of a rate reduction.

London commentators insist that a **good deal of British buying of American shares** has been taking place recently, the British feeling that our business outlook is much better than theirs. Such an influx of funds would explain in part the recent weakness in sterling.

Foreign Money Situation

The steadier tone in sterling, loss of gold by the Bank of England and the ability of Germany to obtain recent open market offerings of the metal in London, combined to destroy hope of a reduction in the Bank of England's discount rate this week. No disappointment was felt, therefore, when the old 5 per cent rate was left undisturbed.

This week's statement shows a drop of £860,000 in gold holdings, but the reserve ratio rose to 52.86 per cent, compared with 51.86 in the previous week. Bank of England gold reserve is still above £150,000,000 regarded as the minimum for safety, but sterling has been declining for some time, and the Berlin money market has proved to be a great attraction for short-term funds, with consequent loss of gold.

However, the trend of money rates is downward throughout the world and a lower rate in London and New York probably will come. A sign pointing in that direction was the lowering by the Bank of France today of its discount rate from 3½ to 3 per cent, the first change made since reduction from 4 to 3½ per cent just a little over two years ago.

The Bank of Poland also dropped its rate.

It is interesting to note that since the break in stocks began last autumn and since the peak of the world money market rates was reached at the end of September, there have been 27 central bank discount rate reductions. The Bank of England made three cuts and the New York Federal Reserve Bank lowered its rate twice.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Jno. F. Clark & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Last Close	Prev. Close
Mar		16.51	16.52	16.06	16.13	16.57
May		16.78	16.78	16.32	16.41	16.83
July		17.00	17.00	16.56	16.64	17.00
Oct		17.15	17.16	16.71	16.82	17.18
Dec		17.26	17.26	16.91	16.96	17.30

Spots 16.25, down 40 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar	16.30	16.31	15.87	15.90	16.35
May	16.57	16.57	16.13	16.18	16.61
July	16.80	16.80	16.35	16.40	16.85
Oct	17.03	17.03	16.58	16.69	17.05

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	16.36	16.36	15.96	15.96	16.44
May	16.64	16.64	16.23	16.23	16.66
July	16.90	16.90	16.50	16.50	16.97
Oct	17.15	17.15	16.69	16.71	...

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Jan	8.73	8.78	8.62	8.66	8.94
March	8.80	8.83	8.71	8.74	9.00
May	8.91	8.94	8.81	8.85	9.10
July	8.97	9.01	8.89	8.93	9.17
Oct	9.03	9.07	8.95	9.00	9.22

Spots 9.07, down 16 points; tone at close steady. Sales, 5000; (American), 3800.

OPENS NEW BANK BUILDING

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—Wilkes-Barre Deposit & Savings Bank will open its new building on Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Feb. 1. Officers of the institution are Jonathan R. Davis, president; John J. Becker, vice-president; Benjamin F. Williams, cashier; F. O. Starbird, assistant cashier. The board of directors includes the president, vice-president, cashier, T. F. Heffernan, Emil Malinowski, Thomas P. Thomas, H. R. Hirshowitz, Percy A. Brown, Justin Bergman and the Hon. C. D. Coughlin.

CANADIAN CAR LOADINGS

Freight loadings by Canadian railroads totaled 55,819 cars in the week ended Jan. 18 an increase of 4070 over the preceding week, but a decrease of 2372 from the corresponding week last year. For the year to Jan. 18 loadings were 151,878 cars, representing a decrease of 9521 from the like period of preceding year.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 30	Last Jan. 29
57⅞	34¼	..	Abitibi	100	37	36⅞	36⅞	37¼
34	20	1.60	Adams Ex	43000	29⅝	27½	29¼	27⅝
88⅝	60	6	Abitibi pf	100	71½	71½	71½	..
104⅞	7	..	Adv-Rumely	2200	20½	19¼	20	19⅝
119	15	..	Adv-Ru pf	1100	40	38⅝	38⅝	39½
4⅞	⅜	..	Ahumada	700	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
223⅝	77	3f	Air Reduc	3800	122½	119½	121⅞	125⅝
48⅞	18⅛	2½f	Airway El	2200	32	30	31⅜	31
11⅛	1	..	Ajax Rubber	300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
101¼	41¼	..	Alaska Jun	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
56½	17	..	Alleghany	23700	26⅜	25⅜	26	25⅞
1188⅜	90	5½	Alleghny pfxw	300	98⅞	98½	98⅞	..
354⅛	197	6§	Allied Chem	1900	275	274	275	274
75½	35⅛	3	Allis-Chal	8200	59	57	57⅞	59
11⅜	2	..	Amal Lea	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
42⅝	17½	2	Amerada	100	18½	18½	18½	19
23⅜	3	..	Am Ag Ch	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
72⅝	18	..	Am Ag Ch pf	300	31½	30½	30½	31⅝
137	65	2§	Am Bk Note	200	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	80
65⅜	57	3	Am Bk N pf	10	63	63	63	..
76½	27	..	Am Bosch	1600	45	43½	43⅝	43½
62	40½	2.40	Am Brake	100	48	48	48	48½
34⅜	4⅞	..	Am Br Bov	6600	12⅞	12	12⅜	11½
104	49⅜	7	Am Br Bv pf	100	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	66
184½	86	4§	Am Can	20000	131⅜	128	128½	128⅞
106½	75	6	Am Car & F	200	81	79½	79½	80⅝
81⅝	27	2§	Am Chicle	1500	45	43⅞	44	44½
55	20	1.60§	Am Com Alc	7000	30	29	29⅝	29
47⅝	18¼	2	Am En Til	1000	26⅞	26	26½	25¼
98½	23	..	Am European	1000	43⅝	42	43⅝	42
93¼	50	..	Am&FPw	74400	93½	91½	91½	93
103	86¼	7	Am&FP 2pf	200	97	96½	96½	..
10	3½	..	Am Hide	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
54	29	3f	Am Ice	700	37⅜	37¼	37¼	37⅜
96⅝	29½	2§	Am Int Corp	14300	41⅜	40	40	40
136	90	8	Am Loco	100	101	100½	100½	100½
120	111½	7	Am Loco pf	200	112½	112½	112½	..
81⅜	31½	3	Am Metals	500	46½	46¼	46¾	..
98¼	58	7	Am Nat G pf	10	68	68	68	65
175⅜	64¼	1§	Am Pw&Lt	6700	87½	85⅜	86	86
104	92¾	6	Am P&L 6	300	100½	100	100½	..
80	70	3	Am P&L pf A	500	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	..
..	..	1½	Am Radiat	4300	33⅝	33	33⅜	32⅞
55⅜	28	7	Am Radiat pf	10	102	102	102	..
64⅜	12½	..	Am Repub	900	22½	21⅝	21⅝	21⅞
22⅜	8¾	1	Am Roll Mill	6400	90⅝	88⅞	89⅝	88¼
2	⅝	..	Am Roll rts	5200	1	⅝	⅞	⅝
41⅞	17	2	Am Seating	100	21	20	20	21
7	⅝	..	Am Ship	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
30¼	62	4	Am Smelt	2200	74⅜	73	73	74
79⅜	35⅜	3	Am Stl Fnd	300	48½	48¼	48½	49
114	110	7	Am Stl F pf	20	112¼	112	112¼	..
85	40	2f	Am Stores	200	48	47¾	48	47⅞
94⅜	56	5	Am Sugar	17000	65	63½	64⅝	63
111	99	7	Am Sugar pf	200	106	106	106	..
32⅞	17	5	Am Tel&Cab	190	26⅜	26½	26½	26⅝
310¼	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	4300	225	221¼	223	223
199	50	1f	Am Wat W	1700	94	92	92	92½
27⅝	5⅞	..	Am Wool	600	10½	10¼	10¼	10½
58⅜	15½	..	Am Wool pf	400	30½	30	30	31½
16⅛	4	..	Am Writ et	2500	6⅞	6	6⅞	6¼
46	28	3	Am Writ pf	400	43½	39	43	37
49¼	7	..	Am Zinc	1200	15½	15⅛	15½	15½
89¾	46	3	Anac Wire	100	42	42	42	42
140	67½	7	Anaconda	15600	75⅝	73⅜	74⅜	75⅜
80	25	2.40	Anchor Cap	1900	44⅞	43¾	44⅝	45
49½	18½	2	Arch Dan	100	26	26	26	26
18⅜	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	700	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
10¼	2¾	..	Arm Ill B	1500	3	2⅞	3	3
40⅝	14	..	Arnold Cons	200	8	7½	8	8¼
100	90¼	7	Art Loom pf	20	95	95	95	..
58½	34	4	Asso Apparl	1300	40⅛	39¼	39½	40
70⅜	23	2½	Asso Dry G	2200	33⅜	32¾	33⅛	32⅝
107	85	6	Asso Dg Inf	100	90	90	90	..
47¼	34½	2	Asso Oil	400	35	35	35	35
298⅜	195¾	10	Atchison	500	238⅝	235½	236	235⅝
104⅞	99	5	Atchison pf	200	103½	103⅜	103⅜	103½
86⅞	32⅛	..	Atl G&WI	400	80⅜	78⅜	79¼	78¼
62⅝	45⅜	4	Atl G&WI pf	900	62⅛	61⅜	62⅛	61⅝
27⅞	20	1	Atl Refin	4400	25⅜	25	25⅜	25
140	97	4§	Atlas Pwd	900	89⅞	89	89⅞	88¼
17⅞	5	..	Atlas Tack	3800	6¾	6½	6½	..
514	120	4§	Auburn Auto	5400	235	224⅝	225½	224
11⅜	3¼	5⅜	Austin	400	5¾	4¾	4¾	5¾
65	49½	4.40	Aust Cred	100	56¼	56¼	56¼	56½
50	34	3	Auto Strop A	200	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅝
20	4½	..	Aviation	2000	5⅝	5½	5½	5¼

—B—

66⅜	15	1¾	Baldwin	3400	32¾	32	32¼	32⅝
125	104½	7	Baldwin pf	10	115	115	115	116
143¼	105	7	Balt&O	5200	116⅝	115⅜	115⅞	115⅞
90⅜	55	3½	Bangor & A	1500	69⅞	68⅞	69⅝	69
23½	2¼	..	Barnet	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞
49¼	20	2§	Barnsdall A	1300	22½	22¼	22⅜	22⅜
32⅞	12½	..	Beacon Oil	800	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15
89⅞	75	4.14	Belg.NR pf	100	83	83	83	..
104⅜	25	2	Bendix	7200	37⅛	37⅛	38	38⅜
60⅝	23	2	Best & Co	600	34⅞	34¼	34⅜	34¼
140⅜	78⅛	6	Beth Steel	24400	102⅜	100⅛	100⅝	100⅝
128	116⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	400	126¼	125⅝	125⅝	126
136⅜	37	3§	Bohn Alum	100	52	51⅜	51⅜	52½
100½	53	3	Borden	300	64⅝	63½	64½	64
86⅞	26	4	Borg Warner	7400	39½	38⅜	38½	38⅞
63⅞	51½	..	Briggs	1700	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	16
43½	17⅝	2	Briggs & Str	1400	27	25	26	24½
6⅞	1½	..	Brit Steel	300	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞
73⅞	14	..	Brockway	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	13⅝
81⅞	40	4	Bklyn Man T	400	71⅞	70¼	70¼	71
65	44	4§	Bklyn Qu'n pf	100	60⅞	60½	60⅝	60
248½	99	5	Bklyn Un G	230	143⅞	141⅝	142	142¼
51½	36	3	Brown Shoe	100	40	40	40	40¾
121	113⅜	7	Brown Sh pf	10	114	114	114	..
55¼	16¾	3	Bruns Balke	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
44¼	4½	..	Bruns Term	100	7	6⅞	6⅞	..
42⅝	14	1	Bucyrus	200	24⅜	22⅝	23½	..
117	107⅞	7	Bucyrus pf	10	111	111	111	107⅞
150	26½	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	37⅜	36¼	36⅝	36¾
22⅜	8¾	1	Budd Mfg	1500	12½	11½	12	12
21½	7⅞	1	Budd Wheel	5700	12	12	12¼	12⅜
99	74	4	Buff Roch	10	89⅛	89½	89½	..
54⅜	25	1.60	Bullard	200	36⅛	35	35¼	34⅞
24	21¼	3	Bulova Watch	400	29½	29	29	29½
127	8	8	Burns Br A	200	105¾	104	105⅝	..
96⅞	29	.80f	Burroughs	4800	50⅞	49	50⅜	49
59⅜	31¼	2§	Bush Term	100	41	40¼	40¾	42
9½	2	.50	Butte Cop	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
12⅜	4⅜	2	Butte & Sup	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅜
41	17½	..	Butterick	400	20½	20	20¼	20¼
192⅞	50	..	Byers	500	89¼	84¼	85⅞	86⅝

—C—

84⅞	63½	4	Calif Pack	100	69½	68⅞	69½	68
4	1	..	Callahan	3900	1½	1⅜	1¼	1⅛
49½	19	2	Campbell	..	21½	21¼	21½	..
136⅜	73½	10	Calu & Ariz	100	85½	85	85	85
61⅞	25	4½	Calu & Hecla	200	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	30¾
98⅝	56	3	Canada Dry	200	71⅞	69	70⅝	69
265⅞	185	10	Can Pac	300	199⅜	198	198	199
65⅞	17	..	Capital Adm	200	22½	22	22½	22¾
467	130	6	Case Thresh	800	247⅜	240½	240½	246
125½	113	7	Case Th pf	300	120	120	120	120
61	50¼	3	Caterpillar	400	63¼	61⅝	62	63
42¼	6¼	..	Cav-Dobbs	100	10	10	10	10
79⅜	31	3	Celotex	5000	54⅜	50½	53⅜	50
93½	80	7	Celotex pf	400	83	78	83	..
59⅜	27⅜	2	Cen Alloy	300	33	32¼	32¼	33
112½	105⅜	7	Cen Alloy pf	40	110	110	110	110
20½	3	..	Century Rib	100	4	4	4	..
120	52¾	..	Cerro de P	200	63⅜	62	62	62¾
32	10⅜	..	Cert-Teed	600	13½	12⅞	13¼	12⅜
80¾	18	4.20	Checker Cab	100	43⅞	43½	43½	43½
92	42⅛	3	Ches Corp	300	68⅜	67½	67½	67½
279⅜	160	10	Ches & Ohio	1000	215	214	214⅞	214
25¾	3½	..	Chi & Alt pf	700	6¼	6¼	6¼	7
66⅞	36⅜	..	Chi & E I pf	100	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	45
27⅞	7	..	Chi Gt West	100	15½	14⅜	15⅜	14⅝
63⅝	17½	..	Chi Gt W pf	200	40	37⅞	39⅛	38¼
44⅞	16	..	Chi M&SP	600	25	24⅜	24½	24⅞
68⅝	28½	..	Chi M&SP pf	800	43⅜	42⅛	42½	42¾
18⅜	5¼	..	Chi & NW	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
47½	21⅞	..	Chi NW pf	300	29¾	29¼	30	29
61⅝	47	3½	Chi Pneu pf	200	53½	53¼	53½	..
143½	101	7	Chi RI	100	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	119
103¾	94⅞	6	Chi RI 6%	200	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅞
36	21⅞	3	Chi Yel Cab	10	28	28	28	..
50	20	3	Chicle Cot O	100	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	..
75⅞	44⅛	2.40	Childs	400	60½	60	60¼	61
125	26	3	Chrysler	3000	37¼	36½	36½	36¼
105¼	96	6½	City Ice pf	10	98	98	98	..
27	7¼	1	City Stores	300	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8½
61	25	2	Clark Equip	100	32⅞	32½	33⅛	34
100	98½	5	Cl CC&SL pf	10	96	96	96	..
154½	101	4	Coca Cola	200	144⅝	144¼	144¼	144½
72¾	10	..	Collins&A	500	24⅛	24	24	24¾
78½	27⅜	2	Colo F&I	300	45½	44	45½	44⅜
80	65½	4	Colo So 1pf	10	73½	73½	73	..
140	52	2§	Colum Gas	3100	82	81	81	81¼
109	99	6	Col Gas pf A	100	103½	105⅜	105½	105⅝
344	105	5§	Col Carbon	1600	102⅞	187½	188	189
10⅝	⅜	..	Col Carb rts	1100	27⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
88⅜	16⅛	.87	Col Graph	2300	26⅞	25⅞	26⅜	26⅝
62⅝	18	2	Com Cred	1300	30	28⅞	29½	29⅝
105⅜	70	6½	Com Cr 1pf	20	80½	80½	80½	80
95⅜	65	6½	Com Cr 1pt xw	10	80	79½	80	80
51⅝	28	3	Com Cred A	100	39¼	38½	39¼	38⅜
79	20¼	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	2600	47⅝	45½	46¼	46½
99	87	6½	Com I 6½%	100	89	89	89	..
63	20⅜	1	Com Sol	2100	29½	28⅜	28⅝	29
246	105	4	Comwlth Pw	100	133	133	133	..
24⅜	10	.60	Commwlth So	6300	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
93	35	2	Conde Nast	100	48	48	48	..
35⅜	11	..	Congoleum	1800	17⅜	16⅞	17	17⅛
25⅜	10	2	Con Film	300	21⅜	20¼	20½	21¼
30⅜	15⅛	2	Con Film pf	400	23	22½	23	23
183¼	80	4	Con Gas	3000	109¼	107	107½	109
100⅛	92½	5	Con Gas pf	200	100	97	99⅝	100
6¼	⅛	..	Con Textile	100	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
23½	12	1.20	Container A	100	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16½
11½	3¼	..	Container B	100	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
90	23¼	..	Cont Bak A	400	44⅛	42¾	43½	43⅝
30	13¼	..	Cont Bak B	100	14	13¾	13¾	14
100	79½	8	Cont Bak pf	100	89⅜	89½	89¾	89½
92	40½	2½	Cont Can	500	56½	55⅝	56	55½
33½	20⅜	3	Cont Dia Fib	100	29½	29¼	29½	29
110½	46¼	2	Cont Ins	100	66	65	65	65¼
28⅜	6⅛	..	Cont Motors	200	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6¼
28⅝	18	..	Cont Oil	1600	22⅞	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
45⅞	28⅞	1	Cont Sares	600	31½	31	31½	31
126⅜	70	3§	Corn Prod	100	84⅜	82⅝	82⅝	84¼
82¼	20⅛	2§	Coty	600	29⅜	28⅝	29	28½
31	24	2§	Cream of Wh	100	27½	27	27¼	27½
125	15	1§	Crosley	100	16½	15½	16⅛	15⅝
79	37⅛	..	Crown Cork	400	53	52	52⅝	51½
121¾	71	5§	Crucible	1000	91⅜	90	90⅜	89
5½	⅝	..	Cuba Cane	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
3	⅝	..	Cuba Cane pf	300	2½	2⅜	2½	2¼
24½	5	..	Cuba Co	100	13½	12⅞	12⅞	12¾
17	6⅞	..	Cub Am S	300	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8
95	56	..	Cub Am S pf	220	61⅜	61¼	61¼	61½
6¾	1	..	Cub Dom S	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
67⅜	36	4	Cudahy	100	45⅝	45½	45⅝	45⅝
30½	6⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	2000	7⅞	6⅞	7	7
37⅞	13¼	..	Curtiss Wr A	500	14⅜	13½	13½	14
115⅞	104	8	Cushman 8%	20	109	109	109	..
121¼	58	3½§	Cutler	200	65½	65	65½	64⅞

—D—

69⅛	21⅝	..	Davison	1000	33½	32⅜	33¼	33⅜
168	109	7	Deere pf	20	122	121	122	120
176	141½	9	Del & Hud	200	171½	171¼	171¼	172
169⅝	120⅛	6§	Del Lac&W	200	137½	137	137	..
64⅞	20	2.40§	Devoe & R A	200	35	33½	33½	33
164	117	8	Diamond M	10	150½	150½	150½	150
54½	12	1.20	Dom Stores	200	23⅜	23¾	23⅝	23½
231	80	4§	Dupont	2200	122	120	121½	119½

—E—

264⅜	156	5§	East Kodak	200	190⅜	188¼	188¼	191¼
76⅜	18	3	Eaton Axle	1100	36¼	35⅜	35⅝	36
39⅜	4	2½	Elkhorn	400	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	9
174	24	6	Elec Auto Lt	1800	100	97⅜	98¼	96½
18⅜	3¼	..	Elec Boat	200	5	4⅝	4⅝	5
81⅝	29¼	1	Elec P&L	3000	60½	58⅝	59	60
140⅜	118	3½	El P&L 60% pd	10	136	136	136	..
104½	55	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	74	73⅜	73⅝	74⅞
10½	3⅞	..	Elk Horn	100	4	4	4	..
24	7⅞	..	Elk Horn pf	50	11	11	11	..
22½	3¾	..	Emer-Br A	400	7¼	6	6	7¼
13	1½	..	Emer-Br B	100	3	3	3	..
79⅝	31	1f	Eng P S	900	47⅞	46	46	48
123¼	80	5	Eng P S 5 pf	100	98⅞	98⅞	98⅝	98¼
40	31¼	2½	Equit Bldg	200	41	40¾	41	..
..	..	..	Erie rts	2100	..	⅝	⅝	⅝
93⅛	41½	..	Erie	900	58⅜	56½	57¼	57¼
66¼	55½	4	Erie 1 pf	100	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅝
63⅞	52	4	Erie 2 pf	100	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝	..
54	36	4	Eureka Vac	400	36¼	35	35	36
73⅜	15	2½§	Evans Auto L	100	21⅛	21¼	21¼	21½
27½	22¼	1½	Ex Buffet	20	25	24⅝	25	24¼

—F—

13⅝	3⅝	..	Fairbanks	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6¼
35	11	..	Fairbanks pf	30	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23
33	25½	..	Fed Dept St	100	34⅛	34	34½	34⅜
109	60½	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	200	60	60	60	..
56¼	28	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	36⅛	35¼

TRADE OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING IN DOMINION

Heavy Programs of Construction — Wholesale Trade Conditions Good

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—There is apparent in the Canadian economic outlook for the coming months a definite upward trend in most branches of business and industry.

Production and consumption of electrical energy are on the increase, substantial expansion seems to lie ahead of the mining industry, projects now under consideration give promise of a big program of construction, iron and steel, car building and equipment companies will be benefited by heavy railway buying, and it is the general consensus that buying power has not been so reduced that any expectation should be entertained of a serious contraction in trade volume.

With facilities taxed to the utmost during the last year, and prospects that the volume of Canadian trade will continue to increase, plans for increased capacity and for the complete remodeling of the harbors are now being carried out.

At Montreal, the greatest program of expansion in history is now under way. Before the 1930 season opens the east end of the harbor will be completely changed. Three new piers, larger than any at present existing, will be constructed.

Other Harbor Projects

Three shipping berths will cost $2,000,000. The electric railway system in the harbor limits will be extended at a similar cost. Grain conveyor systems, berthing facilities and other improvements will cost in the neighborhood of $4,000,000.

The greatest stride of all, however, is that being made at Vancouver. The western city has progressed by leaps and bounds, and ceaseless activity has been required to cope with the increasing trade. Elevators at this port now hold 12,000,000 bushels of grain, and the harbor commission is planning to add 7,500,000 capacity to its own three elevators. A new ocean pier will cost $3,500,000, and wharves for vessels in the coastal service will add $1,500,000 to the bill.

During the last week a satisfactory situation has been reported as regard general wholesale trade. Dry goods and clothing have been active, and boots and shoes have shown some improvement.

Foreign Trade Lower

Weather conditions throughout the country have had considerable to do with the marked activity in hardware commodities. Retailers in most centers report that their stocks of seasonable lines are well depleted and reordering has been necessary to meet the continued demand.

The foreign trade statement for the month of December shows a reduction of more than $50,000,000 from that of the like month of 1928. As has been the case in the trade statements for the last few months, sharply reduced total of agricultural exports is the main factor in the lower aggregate.

For the nine months of the fiscal year ended with December, total trade shows a drop compared with the like period of 1928 of more than $140,000,000 at $1,860,129,359, while last year's favorable balance of $135,297,247 has been converted into an adverse balance of $79,197,677.

Mining Stock Active

For the first time in many months, mining stocks last week dominated trading on Canadian stock exchanges. Not only were leading mining securities traded in unusually heavy volume, but prices advanced on a wave of buying that was strikingly reminiscent of the markets of 1929. Industrials, on the other hand, continued to reveal a definite underlying trend.

The British Columbia lumber industry has suffered from curtailment of business owing to the slight crop in the Prairie Provinces and a slackening in constructional activity in the United States, but has adopted the policy of adjusting its production to demand. In the Maritime Provinces lumbering is still handicapped by overproduction and strong foreign competition.

The total value of newsprint exports during the month of December showed a decline from the previous month. The exports to the United States, as usual, formed the larger part of the December exports, and for the last calendar month totaled $11,813,884.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CENTRAL R. R. OF GEORGIA

	1929	1928
Dec. gross	$1,867,879	$1,906,212
Net operat. income	368,079	368,079
12 months gross	25,032,992	25,192,367
Net operat income	4,508,457	4,449,824

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN

	1929	1928
Dec. gross	$548,821	$663,778
Net operat income	33,053	78,314
12 months gross	8,108,287	9,122,817
Net operat income	1,291,973	1,345,608

CANADIAN PACIFIC

	1929	1928
Dec gross	$15,518,232	$21,092,097
Net aft taxes	3,153,268	3,156,775
12 mos gross	209,730,955	229,039,296
Net aft taxes	43,144,543	51,694,451

WESTERN PACIFIC

	1929	1928
Dec gross	$1,269,436	$1,374,138
Net op inc	48,191	232,666
12 mos' gross	17,687,895	17,594,074
Net op inc	2,501,515	2,580,010

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE

	1929	1928
Dec gross	$1,385,455	$1,570,985
Net op inc	237,255	260,585
12 mos' gross	18,078,393	18,381,006
Net op inc	2,603,584	2,696,936

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Jan.24 '30	Jan.17 '29
Gold	42,830,000	42,726,000
Sight balances abrd	6,995,000	7,046,000
Com bills, francs	18,696,000	18,671,000
Advnc agst secur	7,491,000	6,555,000
Treas bonds & bnk fund	2,467,000	2,519,000
Circulation	5,452,000	5,611,000
Ttl cred cur accts	68,374,000	65,688,000
Treasury	19,366,000	18,270,000
Sinking fund	7,115,000	7,424,000
Private	3,422,000	3,490,000
Ttl sight liabilities	8,506,000	7,016,000
Ratio	87,741,000	86,555,000
Bank rate	48.81%	49.15%
	3%	3½%

COLUMBIA STEEL CORPORATION

Columbia Steel Corporation net for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $1,462,776 after interest, depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, etc., is equivalent after allowing for dividend requirements on 99,994 shares (par $1000) of 7 per cent preferred to 62 cents a share on 1,499,644 no-par shares of common. Net manufacturing income was $2,905,264; operating profit, $2,532,950; total income, $2,678,318; interest and discount, $473,947; depreciation and depletion, $554,217; federal taxes, $184,378; net profit, $1,462,776.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Preliminary net earnings of Southern Railway Co. after charges and taxes were $18,128,787 for 1929, equal, after preferred dividends, to $11.65 a share on 1,300,000 shares of common, compared with $19,267,132 in 1928, equal to $12.53 a common share.

GENERAL FIREPROOFING CO.

General Fireproofing Company's 1929 net equals, after preferred dividends, $3.33 a share on 326,960 common shares, compared with $822,006, or $2.34 a common share, in 1928.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	98⅝	98⅝
Albany P W P 6s	97	97
Alleghany 5s '49	91	91
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	99¾	99¾
Am I G Chem 5½s '49	103¼	103
AmInter 5½s ct '49	101	100¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	94⅝	94⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	100⅞	100⅝
Am T&T '60	104	103⅞
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	101	101
Am T&T col 5s '46	144⅛	141⅝
Am T&T '65	103⅛	103¼
Am T&T sf 5s '50	100⅝	100⅝
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	101	101
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	105½	105
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '25	99⅝	99⅝
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	106¼	105
Armour & Co 4½s '39	16	16
Armour & Co 5½s '43	89	88¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	85	85
Atch T&SF 4s '60	93	92⅝
Atchc T&SF 4½s	89½	89½
All Coast Line 4s '52	102	102
All Coast Line 1st con 4s	135½	134
All Coast Line uni 4½s '52	92	92
All Gulf & WI col 5s '59	96¼	96¼
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	76	75⅛
B&O cv 4½s '33	93	93
B&O 5s ct Swn div	98⅞	98⅝
B&O 5s series D	101⅛	101
B&O rfg 6s '95	102	102
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	109¼	109
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	86⅛	86⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104⅛	104⅛
Beth Steel Coast 5s '42	105¾	105¾
Beth Steel con 5½s '42	101⅝	101⅝
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	107	107
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	105	105
Boston &Me 5s '67	89	89
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	96¾	96
Bow-Biltmore 1st g 5½s '34	41	40
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4½s '68	102	102
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	96⅛	96⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	93¼	93¼
Can Nat Ry 5s	92⅝	92⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	99⅛	99⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	114	114
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	84	84
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	101¼	101¼
Cen Steel 8s '41	98⅝	98⅝
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	122	122
Ches Corp 5s '47	57	57
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	98⅝	98⅛
Ches & O 4½s B wi	97½	97½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	94	94
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	65¼	65
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	85	85
Chi M StP&Pac adj 5s '75	72¾	72¾
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	91⅞	91¼
Chi & Nw 7s '30	98⅜	98⅜
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	100⅜	100⅜
Chi R&P 4½s '52	96	95⅞
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	92⅝	92⅝
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	100⅛	100⅛
Chi & W Indiana 5s '62	98	97⅞
Chile Copper 5s '47	103½	103½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	95¼	95
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	87¼	87¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	99½	99½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	104	104
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	93	93¼
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr 95	97⅞	97⅞
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98¾	98¾
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	85½	85½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	104¾	104¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	62	61¾
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ct	105¾	105¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101	101
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	41	41
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	103	103
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	92¾	92¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	102	102
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	94	92⅝
Den & R G Wn rfg 6s '78	88	88
Des Moines 4s ct	25	25
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102	102
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102½	102½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	102¾	102¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	102¾	102¾
Duquesne P & L 5s '47	93¾	93¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	67	67
Edith Rock 6s	78	78
Elgin Joliet 1st	100⅞	100⅞
Erie cv 4s A '53	102	102
Erie gen 4s '96	82⅜	82⅜
Erie 5s '67	80½	80½
Erie gen lien	95	94⅞
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	80½	80½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	101	101
Fla East Coast 5s	86	85
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	52½	52½
Gen Cable 5½s '47	96¼	96¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101¾	101
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '29	102½	102½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '45	95	95
Goodyear 5s '57	102¼	102
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105¼	105¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	91	91
Green Bay & W West deb B	96	96
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	108¾	108¾
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	26	26
Hudson Coal 5s '62	97⅝	97⅝
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	79	79
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	70c	70c
Humble Oil 5s	102½	102½
Humble Oil 5s '37	93¾	93¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100¾	100¾
Ill Cen 4½s '66	103¾	103¾
Inter Mercan Corp 5s '47	97½	97½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	67¾	67¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s '66	67½	67½
Inter Rap Tran 6s '52	66¼	66¼
Int & Grt Nor adj 6s '52	56½	56½
Int Nor adj 6s '52	90½	90½
Int Paper 5s '55	91	91
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '47	88	88
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	92	92
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	112¾	112¾
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	115¾	115¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	100½	100½
L'Autaro	101¼	101¼
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	77½	77½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	91½	88⅝
Long Island deb 5s '37	89	88⅝
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	100⅝	100⅝
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	59	59
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '67	97⅞	97⅞
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	99½	99½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	88¾	88¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	99⅝	99⅝
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	85¾	85¾
Mo Pac gen 5s '75	75	74⅝
Mo Pac 5s F '77	75	74⅝
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	97½	97½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	100	99⅝
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104¾	104¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	100½	100½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	82	82
N O Pub Ser 5s '52	98⅝	98⅝
NYC&HR con 4s '98	84	83¾
NYC&HR rfg & imp 5s 2013	98⅛	97⅞
N Y C&St L 6s A '41	106¾	106¾
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	101⅝	101⅝
NY N H&H con deb 4s '55	112⅝	112⅝
NY State Rys con 4½s '62	81¾	81¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '47	25	25
NY Tel deb 5s '49	106¼	106¼
NY Tel rfg 5s '41	110¼	110¼
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100⅝	100⅝
Norf & W gen 4s '96	101	101
Nor Am Ed 6½s '43	92	91¼
Nor Pac 5s C '2047	100⅝	100⅝
Nor Pac 4s B 2047	100	100
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	113	113⅝
Nor States Pow 5s B '41	100	100
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s	105	105
Otis Steel 6s '41	43100	100
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅜	100⅜
Pac Tel 5s 1st 5s '37	102	102
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Park-Lex Leehld 6½s '52	103⅜	103⅜
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	75⅞	75⅞
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	95½	95½
Penn Dixie C&C 6s '41	49⅝	49⅝
Penn R R gen 5s '68	81	80¼
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	106⅝	106⅝
Penn R R col 7s '30	108¼	108¼
Peo Marq 5s '56	100⅝	100⅝
Phillips Pet 6½s '39	102⅞	102⅞
Phil Co 5s '67	91¼	91¼
Phil & Read C & I 5s '33	97⅞	97⅞
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	86½	86½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '42	94½	94½
Port Arth Can & Dock 6s '53	104¼	104¼
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	102½	102½
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	98¼	98¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	98⅝	98⅝
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	94½	94
Pub Svc E&G wi	96¼	96¼
Purity Bakeries 5s '48	95½	95½
Remington Rand 5½s '47	95	95
Rep Brass 6s '48	96	96
Rep F & S rfg 5½s '53	102⅜	102⅜
Richfield Oil 6s	103	103
Rochester Gas 7s '46	95½	95½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	108¼	108¼
St L I M & S gen 5s '34	96⅜	96⅜
St L & S F 4s A '50	100¾	100¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	88⅝	87⅝
St L & S F 6s B '50	88⅝	88⅝
St L & S F 6s '31	100⅝	100⅝
St L S W con 4s '32	99½	99½
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	98¼	98¼
Savoy a f 6½s A '46	95½	95½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	61	61
Seabd A L con 5s '45	58	58
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	65	70⅝
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	95½	64⅞
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95½	95½
Shell Union 5s '47	93¼	93¼
Sinclair Cn Cr 6s '30 D	94½	94½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99¾	99¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¼	101
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	97¼	97¼
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95¾	95¾
South P Nico Sug 7s '41	91½	91½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	105½	105½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	102	101½
Solvay Am 5s	91¾	91¾
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	94½	94½
So Pacific cv 5s '34	97¼	97¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	91⅝	91⅝
So Ry ser 6s '56	89⅞	89⅛
So Ry gen 6½s '56	116	116
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s' 54	122¼	122¼
Stand Milling 5s '30	103½	103½
Stand Oil N Y 4½s '51	96	96
Stevens Hotel 6s' 45	89	89
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	99½	99
Tex & Pac 5s gen 5s	99¼	99¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	99¾	99¾
Third Ave 5s' 37	51½	51
Third Ave adj 5s '60	94	92
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '35	32	31½
Union Oil Cal 5s' 31	99¾	99¾
Unio Oil Cal 5s C '38	100	100
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	99½	99½
Union Pacific 4s '68	94	93½
Union Pacific 4s '68 B	87⅝	87⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '67	82	82
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	107½	107½
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	100	100
U S Rubber 5s '47	84½	84½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	92½	92½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	102½	102½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	103⅝	103⅝
Wabash 5½s '39	87⅝	87⅝
Walworth 6s '45	103⅝	103⅝
Western Maryland 5½s '77	85½	85½
Western Un col 5s '38	95¼	95¼
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	102	102
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102¾	102¾
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	29	28¾
Youngstown 5s	100⅝	100⅝
Winch R Arms 7½s	100⅝	100⅝
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	81½	81½

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last Jan 31	Last Jan 30
3½s rg A. 99.2	99.2	99.1	99.1	99.3
1st 4¼s '47.100.28	100.28	100.28	100.28	100.26
2d 4¼s '38.100.31	100.31	100.29	100.29	....
4s '38	103	103	103	....

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53			82¼	82¼
Adriatic El 7s '52			99⅛	99⅛
Akershus 5s '63			91½	91½
Antioquia 3rd			91⅜	91⅜
Antioquia 7s B '45			71	70¾
Antioquia 7s D '45			73½	73½
Antwerp 5s '55			97½	97½
Argentine Gov 4s June '59			94¾	94¾
Argentine Gov 6s Con '59			96⅞	96⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59			96⅞	96⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '60			96⅝	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60			97	97
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A			97⅛	96¾
Australia 4½s '57			97⅛	97
Australia 5s '55			81	81
Australia 5s '57			89⅝	89⅝
Australia (Gov)			89½	89½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43			103⅝	103⅝
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57			85	85
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45			94⅝	94⅝
Batavian Pet 4½s '42			93¼	93¼
Belgium (King) 6s '25			102⅛	102⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49			108⅛	108
Belgium (King) 7s '55			110	109¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56			108¼	108¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45			115¼	115¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41			110	110
Berlin 6½s '50			89	89⅛
Berlin Elec 6½s '51			94½	94½
Bolivia 7s '69 ct			72½	72½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '58			73½	73½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47			73½	73½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34			91½	90⅞
Brazil 6½s '26-'57			103⅜	103⅜
Brazil 6½s '42-'52			76½	76½
Brazil (US) 8s '41			76¾	76¾
Bremen 7s '35			97	96¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62			100	100
Buenos Aires 6s '61			76	74⅜
Buenos Aires 6s '57			84	84
Caldas (Rep) 7½s			76⅞	76⅞
Can (Dom) 6s '52			83¾	83¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46			103⅜	102⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '61			85	85
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57			88	88
Chile (Bank) ct 6⅜s '61			93⅝	93
Chile (Rep) 6s '62			94	94
Chile (Rep) 7s '42			88¼	88¼
Christiania (City) 6s '54			101	101
Colombia Mtg Bk 6s '47			74	74
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47			73¾	72¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61			72	71½
Coph'n (City) 6s Jan			73⅜	73⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53			91½	90⅞
Czech (Rep) 8s '52			100¼	100¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55			100⅜	100⅛
Denmark (King) 6s '42			104½	104½
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42			95½	95½
Duke Power 5s '43			103⅜	103⅜
Est R R Co 7s '54			102	102
Finnish A 6½s '54			103	103
Framerican Dev 7½s '42			107	107
French (Rep) 7s '49			78	78
French (Rep) 7½s '41			114⅛	114
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s			120⅜	120¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60			106¾	106¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60			82¾	82¾
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58			85½	85½
Hamburg 6s '46			85	85
Harpen 6½s '49 ww			94	94
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct			86¼	86¼
Italian Pub Util 7½s '52			93¾	93¾
Italy (King) 7 s '51			98⅝	98⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '30			94	94
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44			98	98
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31			95½	95½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '54			103	102¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww			95	95
Lombard El 7s '52 ww			94	93½
Lyons (City) 6s '34			103½	103½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34			103⅝	102⅝
Meridionale El 7s '57			97⅝	97⅝
Mex (Rep) 5s '45			88¾	88¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52			73⅝	73⅝
Minas 6½s '58			107	107
Montecatin 7s '37			83½	83½
New South Wales 5s '58 ww			97	97
Nord Rys 6½s '50			104¾	104¾
Norway (King) 5s '65			102⅝	102⅝
Norway (King) 5½s '65			102⅝	102⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44			100⅝	100⅝
Norwegian El 7s '52			102¾	102¾
Nuremberg 6s '52			91	91
Oriental Dev 5½s '58			85½	85½
Oslo (City) 5½s '46			88⅝	88⅝
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58			104⅛	104¼
Paris-Lyons Int ctf 7s '58			104	104
Peru 6s '60			106	106
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52			74⅝	74⅜
Poland 6s '40			111¼	111¼
Poland 6s '50			75	75
Poland 8s '50			83½	83¼
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47			100	99
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41			107	107
Rhine Westph Elec 6s '50			92	92
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53			73½	73½
Rio G do Sul (States 6s '68			69¾	69¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52			68½	68½
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57			88⅝	88⅛
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52			76½	76½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36			96	96
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45			101	101
Saxon State 6½s '46			95¾	95¾
Seine (Dept) 7s '42			88	88
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62			107⅛	107⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62			78	78
Siemens (King) ct 5½s '51			104¼	103⅞
Soissons (City) 6s '36			104	104
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54			104	104
Swiss Confed 8s '40			104½	104½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46			108⅛	108⅛
Styria (Prov) 7s '46			103	103
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32			90	90
Toho El Pow 7s '52			97¼	97¼
Tokyo (City) 5s '52			99½	99½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61			76	76
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53			89¼	89¼
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47			89¼	89¼
U K Gt Br 5½s '37			104¾	104¾
Unterelbe 6s '53			86	103⅝
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60			95	95
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46			95	95
Vienna 6s '52			100⅝	-001¼
Yokohama (City) 6s '61			86	86
			95¼	95¼

DIVIDENDS

Vulcan Detinning Company declared a dividend of $1 on the common and common A stock, the first dividend since 1903, and regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the preferred and preferred A stocks. While the dividend is not designated as quarterly, it is likely the management will continue it on this basis, or at the rate of $4 annually.

L. Bamberger & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the $3 per cent cumulative preferred, payable Mar. 1 to stock of record Feb. 14.

Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co. declared extra dividend of 2 per cent and regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 1. Similar extra was paid at this time last year.

Cuba Co. declared regular quarterly dividend of $3.50 on preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 30.

National Steel Co. declared an initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the new stock, payable March 10 to stock of record March 3, placing the stock on $2 annual basis.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the preferred, payable March 31 to stock of record March 12.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable Feb. 10 to stock of record Feb. 7. This places stock on $6 annual basis, against $5 previously.

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 37½ cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred. Common dividend is payable March 31 to stock of record March 11, and the preferred March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Childs Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 60 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable March 10 to stock of record Feb. 21.

Wheeling Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 12.

A. HOLLANDER & SON

A. Hollander & Son, Inc. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows net of $270,065 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent after allowing for dividends on B. J. Goodman, Inc., guaranteed preferred to $1.17 a share on 200,000 no-par shares of common, compared with $148,015 or 56 cents a share in 1928.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Consols for money today were 53⅞. De Beers was 10; Rand Mines 3⅛. Bar silver was 20⅝d. an ounce. Money was 3½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills and three months' 3⅛@4 per cent.

LONDON STOCK MARKET TREND IS IRREGULAR

Some Brokers Favoring American Securities—Tone Is Dull

BY SPECIAL CABLE

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LONDON—That the bank rate was unchanged today accords with expectations.

Business on the Stock Exchange is patchy, trading being slightly broader and with less liquidation. There are numerous fractional rises in quotations, but sentiment is listless throughout the house, with a general disposition to let matters drift, especially in view of the difficulty in interesting the public in any new venture.

Some high-class brokerage houses are putting their clients into American securities, arguing that a revival in industry there is not likely to be long postponed, whereas nothing is likely to happen in London prior to the presentation of the budget.

Underwriters were left with 91 per cent of the Central Electricity Board loan, indicating that only trustee securities are likely to obtain subscriptions today. The opening price of this loan was at a discount of 1½ per cent from the offering level.

The first home railroad dividend to be announced is that of the Metropolitan, which is 4 per cent compared with 3½ per cent last year. The stock is up to 65¼.

Rhodesians are stronger on a good cable from Bwana Mkubwa coming on top of a series of favorable reports during the last few days. The movement, however, is thought unlikely to go far.

There has been further selling of Turner Newall. Cables and Wireless B stock is down to 30 on revelations that the British Post Office was refusing to co-operate with the Imperial Communications Company in using beam wireless stations. A serious view is taken of this action.

The monetary situation is unchanged with call money ample, the clearing banks being buyers of 60-day bills, thus increasing market supplies.

Today's Bank of England return indicates the termination of seasonal currency contraction, while the rise of £3,000,000 in bankers' deposits, reflecting

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS PALFREY VICTOR AGAIN

Scores Another Upset in U. S. Women's Indoor Tennis—In Final Round

By a Staff Correspondent

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Miss Mianne Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., United States indoor girl champion, scored her third upset in as many days on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club here this morning when she defeated Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston to gain the final round of the United States women's indoor singles tennis championship tournament. Miss Palfrey will meet the winner of the semifinal round match between Mrs. John B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., and Miss Margaret Blake of Lenox, Mass., both former champions.

Miss Palfrey won her semifinal round match this morning after battling for three sets. Miss Palfrey had a very slight advantage over Miss Sigourney in playing form, and it was only this that told in the end. Miss Sigourney put up a splendid battle throughout, but tired near the end and found herself unable to anticipate Miss Palfrey's returns, which usually sizzled down the sidelines off her backhand, a department in which she has been a little weak in the past, but in which there is much improvement since last summer.

There were five deuce games in the first set of the match, Miss Sigourney winning four of them. The first game in this set went to deuce, Miss Sigourney serving. Then Miss Palfrey won her service at love. The third game was along-drawn-out affair and went to deuce no less than five times, Miss Palfrey losing it on errors. From then on errors were mixed freely with earned points, Miss Sigourney won this set at 6—2. The point score:

FIRST SET

Miss Palfrey	4	4	7	5	4	2	3	1	—2	30
Miss Sigourney ...	6	0	9	3	6	4	5	4	—6	37

Second Love Game

Miss Sigourney started service in the second set, only to lose the first game on errors. Miss Palfrey won her second love game of the match with her service, scoring two fine placements. There was only one deuce game in the second set, and Miss Palfrey won that on Miss Sigourney's net and a fine placement. The point score:

SECOND SET

Miss Palfrey	4	4	2	4	4	5	4	—6	—27	
Miss Sigourney	1	0	4	1	1	3	2	—1	—12	

The third and deciding set was close throughout. Miss Palfrey lost the two opening games on errors, then took the next two games, both of them going to deuce, to make the score stand at 2-all.

The fifth game was very interesting. It was Miss Palfrey's service. She was soon behind at love—40, with two nets and an out. She steadied and served two clean-cut aces. Miss Sigourney lost the next point by driving out after a short rally. With the score at deuce, Miss Palfrey forced her oppenent to make two more errors for the game, which gave her a lead at 3 to 2.

The sixth game went to deuce, Miss Palfrey losing on errors. With the score at 3-all, Miss Palfrey captured the next two by forcing Miss Sigourney to run to the net for overhead shots, in which department she proved weak. Miss Sigourney won the ninth game on her opponent's errors. The tenth game went to deuce three times, Miss Sigourney winning with a placement and a net by Miss Palfrey. The score now stood at 5-all. Miss Palfrey proved too steady in the next two games and placed the ball out of Miss Sigourney's reach after many rallies. The point score:

Third Set

Miss Palfrey ...	2	2	5	5	3	4	5	2	5	4	4	—7—46
Miss Sigourney .	4	4	3	3	5	2	3	4	7	2	2	—5—42

One of the features of the match was the return of service. Every service with the exception of three was returned.

1929 Champions Advance

The quarterfinal round in women's doubles was completed on Wednesday afternoon, and a start was made in the mixed doubles competition. Mrs. George W. Wightman and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, both of Brookline, 1929 indoor doubles champions, advanced and will meet Mrs. John B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., and Miss Mianne Palfrey in the semifinal round.

Mrs. Wightman and Miss Sarah Palfrey won their quarterfinal round doubles match, Wednesday afternoon, from Miss Dorothy Blodgett, Boston, and Mrs. William M. Shedden, Boston, with the loss of only one game. The score was 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Jessup and Miss Mianne Palfrey gained a semifinal round bracket by defeating Mrs. J. L. Bremer and Mrs. F. H. Godfrey of Boston, in a close match, scored at 6—4, 6—4.

Battle for 27 Games

In the other half of the draw Miss Margaret Blake of Lenox, Mass., and Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard Jr., Cambridge, will meet Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham and Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston in the semifinal round.

Miss Blake and Mrs. Hubbard advanced through their victory over Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, and Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere of Southboro. The score was 7—5, 6—4.

Miss Morrill and Miss Sigourney battled through three sets before they could defeat Miss Virginia B. Rice and Mrs. Henry R. Guild, the former Miss Martha P. Bayard of Short Hills, N. J., at 1—6, 6—2, 7—5.

Miss Annette Hollis and Malcolm T. Hall battled their way through three sets in order to win their mixed doubles match from Mrs. Endicott and A. C. Ingraham, 5—7, 6—3, 9—7. This match was the only extra set affair in the first round of the mixed doubles Wednesday. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Semifinal Round

Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, 2—6, 6—1, 7—5.

DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Boston, and Miss Dorothy Blodgett, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. John B. Jessup and Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. J. L. Bremer, Boston, and Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Boston, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox, and Mrs. C. J. Hubbard Jr., Cambridge, defeated Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, and Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, Southboro, 7—5, 6—4.

Miss Marjorie Morrill, Dedham, and Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Chestnut Hill, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. John B. Jessup and Karl S. Pfaffmann defeated Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard Jr. and George Guild, 7—5, 6—2.

Mrs. William M. Shedden and Eugene Floyd defeated Mrs. R. W. Cordingly and P. R. Spencer, 7—5, 6—2.

Miss Annette Hollis and Malcolm T. Hall defeated Mrs. William Endicott and A. C. Ingraham, 5—7, 6—3, 9—7.

Miss Mianne Palfrey and Richard Murphy defeated Miss Dorance H. Chase and Richard Mason, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Louise Baker and A. S. Robert defeated Mrs. E. M. Beals Jr. and W. Javersham, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Virginia B. Rice and J. Brooks Fenno Jr. won from Mrs. Robert Morris and T. B. Paneen Jr. by default.

Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere and Joseph Russell defeated Miss Helen Bidwell and Laurence Freeburn, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. G. W. Wightman and G. Peabody Gardner defeated Miss Mary Cutler and Dr. R. B. Blackler, 6—1, 6—0.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Guild defeated Miss Marjorie L. Sachs and Sargent Collier, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey and G. Colket Caner defeated Mrs. F. H. Godfrey and M. F. Foley, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Gertrude Dwyer and Walter Weld defeated Miss Louise F. Packer and Charles Wadsworth, 6—4, 6—3.

Southern Conference Fives Approach 1930 Halfway Mark

Washington and Lee Basketball Squad Appears Headed for Top, Having Won Two Strong Victories—Florida and Sewanee Prove Surprises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—With basketball in the Southern Conference nearing the halfway mark for the 1930 season, one may select, with a fair degree of accuracy, the outstanding quintets. Bent on repeating its great pre-tournament success of last year, the Washington & Lee University cage squad has gotten away to a flying start and at present appears to be the Conference leader, with victories over the crack teams of Duke University, North Carolina State College, University of North Carolina and University of Virginia.

In 1929 the Generals set a fast pace, losing only one game, and that by a narrow margin, to University of Kentucky, during the regular season. In the tournament the Generals did not fare so well, but are surely headed for the top this year with victories already won over both the 1929 champion and runner-up. Coach Richard Smith has a veteran team built around H. L. Williams '31 at center. Williams stands 6ft. 3in. tall, is a wonderful shot from any position, and his great defensive work stamps him as one of the South's best all-around players. H. B. Cox '31 is again handling a forward position in great style with the only newcomer on the team, Samuel Barasch '32, playing on the opposite side. E. M. Wood Jr. '30 and F. S. Hanna '31 are a veteran pair of guards. Hanna and Barasch form a passing combination that has been particularly effective this season, while Williams's shooting and general play have been spectacular.

Duke Appears Strong

Although defeated in a close affair with Washington & Lee, Duke has one of the best teams in the Conference and has already displayed class by defeating the United States Military Academy, and also Virginia, University of Maryland and North Carolina State. It will be remembered that Duke began its athletic efforts in the Southern Conference last year by springing a big surprise and almost capturing the championship in the March tournament. The team this year is composed largely of veterans of the 1929 campaign. G. H. Rogers '31 and H. A. Councillor '30 are handling the forward positions and are being assisted in the goal tossing department by the brilliant J. M. Croson '32 and R. P. Thorne '30 at center. Two great players, W. M. Werber '30 and Roland Farley '30, are operating at the guards, and this well-rounded combination is certain to make Duke a contender for championship honors.

North Carolina State, 1929 champions, have defeated several North Carolina rivals and the Virginia Military Institute and Virginia Polytechnic Institute teams of the Conference, but were stopped in close contests with Washington & Lee and Duke. Several star players have been lost from the 1929 squad and the team has failed to show the class of last year. Coach G. K. Tebell is an unusual and resourceful cage mentor, however, and with the brilliant L. F. Haar '31 at forward and J. M. Johnson '31 at guard as a nucleus, the Wolf Pack may give trouble before the season ends. E. Atkinson '31 is making the strongest bid of the candidates for the forward berth opposite Haar, while A. D. Rose '32, is holding down the vacant guard position. The greatest loss to the squad was the graduation of the remarkable F. P. Goodwin '29 at center, but the playing of J. N. Gammon '31 at the pivot has been of such splendid caliber that this important position is likely to be handled in satisfactory style.

Kentucky Faltered

While the teams of the Coast states look unusually good this year, they do not have a monopoly of Conference basketball talent, for one need look only at the University of Kentucky for an example of class. Last year the Wildcat team gave every indication of being a great outfit, only to falter and fall aside. Early in that season Kentucky defeated the crack University of Notre Dame team, who in turn won from University of Pennsylvania, champions of the East.

The Kentuckians look as good at present as they did early in 1929, and, judging from victories won in the middle West and South, the Blue Grass team is going to be a strong contender for the championship. Coach J. W. Mauer can start a lineup consisting of five men who will average 6ft. 2in. in height and the team is unusual because of the fact that every man can shoot, pass or dribble as the occasion requires and do it with the ease of a specialist. Ex-Capt. L. F. McGinnis '30 and Capt. P. S. McBrayer '30 form a great pair of guards, McGinnis having been chosen on several all-star teams last year. Stanley Milward '30 is back at the pivot, with L. M. Combs '30 and C. A. Spicer '31 holding an edge at the forwards. Lewis McGinnis '31 and Hays Owens '31 are capable forwards who will be heard from before the season is over, while the sophomore crop contains some excellent players who are being used as replacements.

University of Alabama under Coach H. L. Crisp has been running roughshod over early season opponents and gives hopes of regaining its old rank as a basketball leader. Paced by another of those 6½-foot boys, J. M. Hood '31, center, the Crimson Tide has an experienced team with P. W. Laney '31 and Smith at the forwards and M. V. O'Neil '30 and W. A. Wambsganns '31 at the guards. Alabama has won every start this year, including decisive victories over Tulane and Vanderbilt University.

Have Started Slowly

North Carolina, winner of four of the last eight Conference championships, is coming along slowly this year under James Ashmore, the veteran mentor. A number of combinations have been tried and before many days have passed, the customary smooth-working quintet should be on exhibition at Chapel Hill. The Tar Heels are building the team around Lacy Harper '30 at center. Harper is a gridiron player of note and has the added distinction and advantage of standing some 6ft. 6in. tall. W. M. Brown '31 and A. E. Marpet '31 comprise a capable pair of veterans at the guards. The forwards are open of little experience and most of the shifting has occurred in this sector. Jenks Hutchinson '32 seems to be the most promising of the forward material, with J. A. Edwards '31 and David Neiman '31 also showing to advantage.

Maryland, like North Carolina, is a consistently good Conference basketball university. The Old Liners, however, seldom go in for the tournaments and are willing to stand or fall on their uniformly good regular season records. The 1930 squad at College Park is a veteran outfit and has the advantage of being coached by the experienced and able H. B. Shivley. W. E. Evans '30 is back at one forward, the young gridiron luminary, L. W. Berger '32, has overcome several veteran opponents to take the opposite berth, F. Z. Hetzel '30 is again doing the jumping at center, while the three veterans, A. B. Heagy '30, J. J. Radice '30, and Robert Gaylor '31, and the youngster, G. V. Chalmers '32, form a quartet of unusual guards. Maryland has defeated a list of strong outside fives, including College of William & Mary, Catholic University of America, Johns Hopkins University and United States Naval Academy and won from Virginia in the Conference, but lost by a one-point margin to Duke in an extremely fast game.

Coach H. J. Stegeman's University of Georgia quintet again appears strong and have proven their mettle by defeating Oglethorpe University, University of Florida and Georgia School of Technology in the early season contests. Capt. H. C. Palmer '30 is a veteran at forward and is receiving splendid assistance from a sophomore, T. R. Moran—'32. V. S. Smith '32, a natural athlete and noted gridiron star, continues to show versatility by playing brilliant ball at center. Joseph Martin '30 has been playing a remarkable game at running guard, particularly from a scoring angle, while the veteran B. Anderson '30 has been turning in a steady game at the opposite post.

Florida Is Surprise

The greatest surprise of the 1930 season has been the splendid showing of Florida and Sewanee. Neither has ever been a factor in Conference basketball, but this year the 'Gators under Coach W. C. Cowell lost by the bare margin of one point to the Georgia squad and have gone through all opposition in the State of Florida. The Florida team is composed largely of new men with the youngsters, Allen Emmelhainz '32 and I. R. Baker '32 at forwards, J. N. Clemmons '31, center, and D. B. Waters '31 and L. L. Dorsett '32 at the guards.

Until recently University of the South has made no serious effort to gain a place in Conference basketball. Last year the Mountain school went out and secured the services of Lucian Emmerson, a basketball instructor who had made quite a success with independent teams in Nashville, and the Tiger stock has been climbing ever since. This year Sewanee has defeated a strong Clemson Agricultural College five and topped off this performance with its first cage victory in history over Vanderbilt. Victories over strong independent teams indicate further strength. Sewanee's team has a majority of youngsters with J. H. Dawson Jr. '32 and F. M. Thigpen '30, forwards; J. I. McRee '32, center; and H. M. Goodman '32 and J. E. Hines '30, guards.

Basketball is one of the few sports in the Southern Conference in which an official championship may be won and is probably the only collegiate cage championship decided by tourney. The winner of this honor is usually a most representative team although some squads have been suspected of "loafing through" the regular schedule in order to be in top form for the tournament.

Sixteen teams that are considered to be the leaders are chosen each year to participate in the tournament and with 23 member teams playing it necessitates a fairly good regular season record to gain eligibility for tournament competition. Of course after a team becomes eligible, it requires real ability to defeat four opponents and gain the coveted title. Eight annual tournaments have been held in Atlanta and Conference teams are now playing with one eye on the annual affair in Atlanta, Feb. 28 and March 1, 2 and 3.

LATHROP S. HASKINS SPRINGS A SURPRISE

Defeats Donald Lawson in Class C Squash Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The first of the United States squash-tennis championships, the Class C for unranked players, got under way at the Harvard Club, Wednesday, with one-third of the first-round matches brought to their conclusion. Lathrop S. Haskins of the Harvard Club, a better known figure in squash racquets than in the faster game, yet the holder of the Class C title of his home club, furnished a surprise when he defeated Donald Lawson, of the Crescent A. C. team, in straight games, 15—11, 15—11.

Defaults advanced the two leading players scheduled to play, when W. A. Durcan, of the New York Athletic Club, found he could hardly finish the tourney before his departure for a southern tour, and defaulted to his clubmate, P. J. Cohalan, and F. F. Stevenson, of the Short Hills Club, yielded without playing to R. C. Hynson, the new star of the undefeated Princeton Club team.

UNITED STATES CLASS C SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

P. J. Cohalan, New York A. C. won from W. A. Durcan, New York A. C., by default.

Frank V. Brodil, Columbia U. C., defeated J. P. Philips, Columbia U. C., 15—10, 12—15, 15—16.

S. L. Scott, Yale Club, defeated W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, 15—13, 15—5.

D. K. Clifford, Harvard Club, defeated M. H. Fischer, City A. C., 15—13, 5—15, 15—7.

M. S. Mattuck, Harvard Club, defeated S. W. Smith, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 15—5, 15—13.

R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, won from Morton Wild, City A. C., by default.

L. B. Dailey Jr., Princeton Club, defeated O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, 12—15, 18—15, 15—13.

G. W. Cobb Jr., Harvard Club, defeated D. B. Fluegelman, City A. C., 15—2, 15—10.

R. B. Hollander, Princeton Club, defeated Hunt Marckwald, Short Hills Club, 15—10, 15—5.

L. S. Haskins, Harvard Club, defeated Donald Lawson, Crescent A. C., 15—11, 15—11.

Ernest Ellinger Jr., City A. C., won from E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, by default.

R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, won from F. F. Stevenson, Short Hills Club, by default.

YANKEES SECURE WILLIAMS

NEW YORK (AP)—Kenneth R. Williams, veteran major league outfielder, was claimed on Wednesday by the New York Yankees on waivers, from the Boston Red Sox. Williams spent nine years with the St. Louis Browns before being sold to the Red Sox after the 1927 season. The veteran cannot be expected to make a place for himself in the Yankee outfield, but probably will be useful as a pinch hitter. He is a long-distance, left-hand batsman, and the right field bleachers at the Yankee Stadium offer an inviting target.

SOCCER WORLD ALL AGOG NOW

English Amateurs and Professionals Differ in Opinions—New Billiard Record

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — "Although there's a cleavage of opinion at present upon the question of increased professional representation upon the Football Association Council, I am convinced harmony will ultimately prevail," said Sir Frederick Wall, secretary of the Football Association, in a speech made at a luncheon given in his honor at the London Press Club recently, and attended by a large gathering of sportsmen and sporting writers.

The matter to which he referred was one that has set the soccer world all agog just recently, since the football league—a combination of professional clubs—was conceded eight seats on the Football Association Council, a departure which the amateurs view with grave concern because it gives the commercial side of soccer greater controlling influence over the game as a whole.

Some people go so far as to say that soccer is now at the parting of the ways, and that the amateurs, if they are not to be dominated by the professionalists, must break away from the Football Association as they did many years ago. Votes by proxy were utilized to carry the proposal that the league should have direct representation, and at first, in heated comments, there was a disposition to question the legality of this maneuver. However, at a special committee meeting of the Amateur Football Association—itself a relic of the pre-war "split" it was decided not to take any action on this question but to consider very seriously what steps can be taken to insure control of the government of amateur football by representatives of amateur clubs.

The Professionals' Viewpoint

The sponsors of the new motion argue that, as professional league clubs provide nation-wide entertainment, supply a majority of the players for international matches, possess all the big grounds in the country and, incidentally, furnish the Football Association with the bulk of its revenue, they ought to have a bigger say than hitherto in the government of the game. Men with the interests of amateur soccer at heart, even if they concede that the league wished to collaborate rather than dominate, object strenuously to the idea of representatives of professionalism deciding what unpaid players must do and what they must not do. Sir Frederick Wall described direct representation of the league on the Football Association Council as an "admission of a new principle," in the amateur footballers' clubs and organizations do not view it so complacently and, although loose talk is sternly discountenanced, the players of the game for the game's sake are determined to look after their own interests even if the steps needed to achieve this end are drastic ones.

Miss Nancy Cave Defends

The English women's squash rackets championship has been won again by Miss Nancy Cave, the holder, who, by defeating Miss C. Fenwick in the final round 3 games to 1 (10—8, 9—1, 7—9, 9—5) at the Queen's Club here, equaled the record made by her sister, Miss Joyce Cave, who has carried off the title three times. One or the other of the finalists had to equal Miss Joyce Cave's record, as both had been victorious twice before. Miss Cave in 1924 and 1928, and Miss Fenwick in 1925, and 1926. Miss Cave impressed the critics as being the better stroke player in a match lasting 41 minutes. At the conclusion of the championship tournament the women played their annual contest against the men and, as usual were beaten by a large margin. The men conceded five points and two hands; but their greater pace and severity of stroke enabled them to get away with this quite comfortably. The only representative of the sterner sex to be defeated was Col. H. C. Kearsey, who refrained from hard-hitting and duly paid the penalty.

A fresh world's record in pocket billiards was put up last week by Walter Lindrum, the Australian champion, who is in a class by himself, and Joseph Davis, the reigning British titleholder. Between them they scored 55,228 points, which is more than any two players have ever done before in the course of a fortnight's competition. Davis was responsible for 26,172, but, despite this exceptionally large aggregate, he was beaten by close upon 3000. Against the unprecedented scoring machine from "down under," who seems able to make 1000 breaks whenever he wants to, Davis put up a remarkably fine shot and everybody is saying what a pity it was that he. Lindrum, William Smith, Clark, Maconachy and Thomas Newman are debarred by trade considerations from meeting this year in the national championship.

SECRETARY P. S. BUSH NAMES NINE WOMEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Prescott S. Bush, secretary of the United States Golf Association, has announced the committee of nine which is to handle women's golf in the United States during 1930. Miss Margaret Curtis, one of the representatives of the Women's Eastern Golf Association, is the only one who has ever won the national championship. The committee follows:

Mrs. A. E. D. Trabue, chairman, Women's California Golf Association.
Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts.
Miss Florence McNeely, Philadelphia Women's Golf Association.
Miss Margaret Curtis, Women's Eastern Golf Association.
Miss Helen Payson, Women's Eastern Golf Association.
Miss Rosalie Knapp, Women's Metropolitan Golf Association.
Mrs. D. C. Gaut, Women's Southern Golf Association.
Mrs. Paul Walker, Women's Western Golf Association.
Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Women's Western Golf Association.

KENT DECLARED INELIGIBLE

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Richard G. Kent '31, intercollegiate 220-yard champion, will be lost to track competition for both the indoor and outdoor seasons this year, having been declared ineligible by the faculty of Colgate University here on Wednesday. Kent, who won his title with a 1.16 race at the intercollegiates last spring, cannot return to competition before June 6, when the current college term ends.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

West Point 48, Mass. Aggies 24.
Annapolis 48, Western Maryland 23.
DeKalb Teachers 33, Armour Tech 26.
Ohio University 55, Denison 57.
Illinois Wes. 25, Illinois S. N. 24.
Normal Junior 27, North Park 21.
Central 51, Western Union 29.
Wayne Normal 26, Morningside 23.

TO INVESTIGATE ATHLETICS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—Appointment of a committee to investigate athletic affairs at the University of Minnesota with a probable view to reorganization was announced today by Lotus D. Coffman, president of the university.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Boston 3, New Hampshire 3.

Three Foilsmen in Junior Épée Finals

Three Others Qualify for the 1930 United States Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Three of the survivors of the qualifying rounds of the United States junior foils championship are also among the six to represent New York in the final contests scheduled for late in February, in dueling swords, or épée, as the result of the preliminaries Wednesday evening at the New York Athletic Club. Gerald I. Cetrulo of the J. Sanford Saltus Club of the French Y. M. C. A., and Wallace H. Goldsmith and Norman C. Cohn, of the Fencers Club, are listed in both weapons.

Another Saltus Club fencer, Edwin L. Dow, and two members of the New York University team, Miguel A. de Capriles, and Max Kapner, were the other three. Dow and de Capriles were among the last 12 in foils, but failed to qualify.

Thirty-one candidates appeared at the New York Athletic Club gymnasium for the test. They were divided as follows:

Strip 1. Norman C. Cohn, Fencers' Club; Miguel A. de Capriles, New York University; Jean la France, Saltus Club; Robert B. Stringfellow, New York Athletic Club; Coleman Moody, New Rochelle Fencers' Club. De Capriles 3—1, and Cohn 3—2 were the qualifiers.

Strip 2. Erik H. Sorenson, New York University; Julio de la Cerra, Salle de Vince; Tracy Jaeckel, Fencers' Club; Edwin Meylan, Saltus Club; Gervase Thomas, New Rochelle Fencers. Sorenson had a clean score, 4—0, but a fence-off between Jaeckel and de la Cerra was necessary to decide the other place. De la Cerra won.

Strip 3. Jacques O'Hana, Saltus Club; Samuel Goldensten, and Walter Grautoff, New York University; M. Edward Fox, College of the City of New York; Ralph E. Marson, Columbia. O'Hana scored 3 victories, and Fox defeated Goldensten in a fence-off for second place.

Strip 4. Philip V. Lubart, and Henry Gibson, New York University; Armand de Clave, Washington Square Fencers; Antoine Baptiste, Saltus Club; Albert Wool, College of the City of New York; John Murray Reynolds, Salle de Vince. Lubart and de Clave, each with 4 victories and 1 defeat were the survivors.

Strip 5. Gerald I. Cetrulo, Saltus Club; Max Kapner, New York University; Bernardo de la Guardia Washington Square Fencers; Frederick Emanuel, College of the City of New York; Denholm D. McKie, Fencers' Club. Cetrulo, 3—1, and Kapner, after a fence-off with de la Guardia, were the qualifiers.

Strip 6. Wallace H. Goldsmith, Fencers' Club; Edwin L. Dow, Saltus Club, James Nesmith 2d, Salle de Vince; Joseph E. Barmack, College of the City of New York; Jose A. de Capriles, New York University. This resulted in a triple tie, and on the fence-off Goldsmith was first, while Dow defeated Nesmith for the odd place.

Cohn, Kapner, Dow, Lubart, O'Hana and Cerra were assigned to the first strip of the semifinals, and Cohn, with 5—0, and Kapner and Dow, with 3—2 each, including a double touch between the latter and Lubart, qualified for the finals.

Cetrulo, Miguel de Capriles, Goldsmith, Sorenson, Fox and de Clave competed in the second strip. Cetrulo dropped his first bout in the two days to Goldsmith, but qualified with 4—1. Goldsmith, with a double touch against him in his bout with Sorenson, was also at 4—1. Fence-offs were necessary to decide third place, and de Capriles was successful over Fox and de Clave. The summary:

FINAL STRIPS OF ÉPÉE QUALIFYING ROUND—Strip One

N. C. Cohn defeated Kapner, O'Hana, Lubart, Cerra, Dow.
Max Kapner defeated O'Hana, Lubart and Cerra.
E. L. Dow defeated Kapner, O'Hana, and Cerra, and double touched Lubart.
P. V. Lubart defeated O'Hana and Cerra, and double touched Dow.
Jacques O'Hana defeated Cerra.

Strip Two

C. I. Cetrulo defeated de Capriles, Fox, de Clave, Sorenson.
W. H. Goldsmith defeated Cetrulo, de Capriles, Fox and de Clave, and double touched Sorenson.
M. A. de Capriles defeated Fox and Sorenson.
Armand de Clave defeated de Capriles and Sorenson.
M. E. Fox defeated Sorenson and de Clave.

Fence-off

Armand de Capriles defeated Fox and de Clave.

PROVIDENCE WINS FROM PHILADELPHIA

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	15	2	7	76	62	32
Philadelphia	11	2	9	67	60	24
New Haven	9	1	10	56	53	22
Boston	8	4	12	84	85	20
Springfield	8	1	13	44	62	17

RESULT WEDNESDAY
Providence 2, Philadelphia 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Manager Cleghorn's fast-playing Providence Reds increased their lead in the Canadian-American Hockey League by defeating the Philadelphia Arrows at the Arena here Wednesday night, 2 to 0. Around 7000 fans, the majority of them hoping to see the Arrows win and pick up two points in the league race, were keenly disappointed when the Reds won.

The Reds outskated and outplayed the Arrows and owe their victory to goals made by Cormier and Hart as well as E. Murray's spectacular goaltending. Time and again he warded off shots that looked like goals. Andrews scored for the Arrows in the first period, but it was disallowed because of offside. Cormier took a pass from Gaudreault late in the second period to score and Hart's goal came with less than five minutes left in the final period. The summary:

PROVIDENCE	PHILADELPHIA
Hart, Harrington, lw	rw, Cahill, Bradley
Chapman, Gaudreault, c	Murray, c
Gagnon, Gaudreault, Cormier, rw	Andrews, Taylor
	lw, Lessard, Jackson, Klein
Desmarais, Lesieur, ld	rd, Nichols, Coulter
McVicar, rd	ld, Peters
E Murray, g	g, Roberts

Score—Providence 2, Philadelphia 0. Goals—Cormier and Hart for Providence. Assists—Gaudreault. Referees—E. M. Davin and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

BEAVIS WINS GOLF TOURNEY

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—J. H. Beavis, former English amateur star, now a resident of Bermuda, won the qualifying round medal Wednesday in the annual combined tournaments for the MacCallum Perfection Trophy and Light-Bourn Cup. High winds hampered the players and Beavis won with a score of 38—43—81, nine over pars for the reconstructed Belmont Manor course.

PITTSBURGH SELLS BRIDEN

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—The Pittsburgh National Hockey League team has announced the sale of Archie Briden to the London, Ont., club. E. E. Manners was recalled from Ontario. The transfer will be made immediately. Briden, obtained from the Philadelphia Arrows, has played at center and wing for the Pirates.

BY-PLAYS

Indoor Games Are Fast

MOST of the indoor ball games played in walled courts are too fast for the eye and, therefore, of limited interest to spectators, however intense may be their appeal to players. This is true of racquets, squash and the different varieties of handball. The better the players the less the spectator sees. Code-ball, a new game first developed at the Lake Shore Athletic Club in Chicago, is different. It is a kicking game played with handball rules, and an inflated rubber ball six inches in diameter. The ball is big enough to satisfy the eye, and it travels slow enough for the spectator to follow. It is very difficult to "spike," so that seldom a ball is kicked that is impossible to return. This results in long rallies which end only when some player gets himself all twisted up and out of position. As high as 30 to 40 returns have been counted in some games between experts. This results in sustained interest on the part of spectators as well as the players.

The game, invented by Dr. W. E. Code, is growing rapidly in popularity despite several handicaps—the lack of courts not monopolized by handball and racquets and the reluctance of the players who have become proficient in these games to take up something new. However, if the courts were available, code-ball would surely advance by leaps and bounds. It appeals especially to those who have been unable to make a showing at the faster court games and who enjoy entertaining a gallery of spectators who can follow and therefore appreciate the action that transpires.

* * *

Equilibrium Important in Basket Shooting

In most sports the slogan is "Keep your eye on the ball." Basketball is different. In this sport the object is to keep the eye on the basket, and something even more specific than that. Not on the basket in general, or on the backboard adjacent thereto, but on the rim of the basket. Painstaking investigators have found that the rim of the basket is the target for the eye. Now Coach F. C. Allen, with what looks like a successful team at University of Kansas, takes his players' eyes off the basket entirely, off everything. He blindfolds them for free-throw practice. Of course, they don't sink many while blindfolded, but it is declared astonishing how many they do sink. And, after they get through the blindfold session, they unbandage their eyes and shoot free-throws and sink a higher percentage than they did before being blindfolded. This test teaches them the feeling of balance, and balance is almost as important as keeping the eye on the rim of the basket.

* * *

Still Looking for Bigger Crowds

Football crowds must be bigger and better, even at the biggest and best institutions, if they are to yield the revenue to support all the other athletic programs which are not self-sustaining. University of Michigan, though earning nearly $1,000,000, mostly in football, during the last year, finished with a loss of $43,500 for the athletic department. And another highly successful football college which admits it makes a profit on football, calls attention to the fact that it does not make enough to write off the capital investment in its stadium, nor to pay ground and building rent for its athletic plant if the university decided to charge rent against it as against every other department. More victories and bigger crowds at higher prices appear to be the only solution.

ENGLISH TEAM WINS EASILY

United States Racquets Doubles Championship Starts at Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Three matches took place in the opening day's play in the United States racquets doubles championship tournament on the courts of the Philadelphia Racquet Club, here, Wednesday, and all of them came through much as expected, in addition one match was defaulted. Two teams representing New York, one representing this city and the other representing England were the winning combinations.

The hardest-fought match of the day found H. D. Sheldon, the present singles titleholder and W. Palmer Dixon, former Harvard University captain, representing New York, defeating D. A. Newhall and S. B. Wheeler of Philadelphia, 15—11, 15—9 15—15, 15—8. The match which went by default placed Hewitt Morgan and C. J. Coulter of New York in the second round at the expense of Robert A. Gardner, former Yale track captain and intercollegiate pole-vault champion as well as former United States amateur golf champion, and Howard Linn of Chicago, the 1926 champion, withdrew from the tournament.

P. M. Kemp-Welsh and Duncan Cambridge, the No. 2 British team, had an easy time defeating R. M. Ehret and R. F. Holden of the Philadelphia Racquet Club, 15—12, 15—6. J. Rowland and E. M. Edwards were the winners of the other match defeating Malcolm W. Greenough, former Harvard football captain, and Constantine Hutchins of The Boston Tennis & Racquet Club, in straight sets, 15—10 15—11, 16—15. The summary:

UNITED STATES RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES—First Round

Hewitt Morgan and C. J. Coulter, New York, won from Robert A Gardner and Howard Linn, Chicago, by default.

P. M. Kemp-Welsh and Duncan Cambridge, England, defeated R. M. Ehret and R. F. Holden, Philadelphia, 15—12, 15—6.

W. P. Dixon and H. D. Sheldon, New York, defeated D. A. Newhall and S. B. Wheeler, Philadelphia, 15—11, 15—9, 13—15, 15—8.

J. W. Roland and E. M. Edwards, Philadelphia, defeated M. W. Greenough and Constantine Hutchins, Boston, 15—10, 15—11, 16—15.

NIAGARA FALLS IN 4-4 OVERTIME TIE

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Cleveland	18	1	4	79	49	37
Buffalo	17	2	8	61	40	36
London	15	2	9	78	58	32
Detroit	13	5	7	67	47	31
Windsor	13	5	9	83	58	31
Hamilton	7	5	12	59	64	19
Niagara Falls..	4	3	18	45	77	11
Toronto	4	1	20	45	121	9

RESULT WEDNESDAY
Hamilton 4, Niagara 4, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont.—Hamilton and Niagara Falls evenly divided eight goals in an International Hockey League game here on Wednesday night. The game was exciting all the way with four goals being scored in each of the second and third periods. The score was tied four times, the visitors coming from behind on the last three occasions. The summary:

NIAGARA FALLS	HAMILTON
Desy, Elliott, lw	
	rw, Markle, Duncan, Hamel
McLeod, Quesnelle, c.c, Halliday, Morris	
Lowery, Harrington, rw	
	lw, Lau

MEXICO TALKS OVER PLANNING OF ITS FUTURE

Discusses City Growth Housing, Communications, Rural Affairs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Mexico's first National Planning Congress, attended by representatives of the various Mexican states, and of natural scientific, legal, commercial and industrial organizations, under auspices of the Ministry of Communications and Public Works, discussed housing problems, trend of city growth, communication, city, rural and regional planning.

Heads of government departments contributed their ideas to Mexico's future plans from their experience. Among these were Secretary of Education Padilla, Sanchez Mejorada, Secretary of Communications; Montes de Oca, Secretary of the Treasury; Joaquin Amaro, Secretary of War.

That Mexico is in a advantageous position for planning its future growth along technical lines on a national scale, is the opinion of Carlos Contreras. In the first place Mexico is bounded by natural geographical limits which make it a separate entity. Oceans bound it on the east and west, the Rio Grande on the north, and a narrow strip separates it from Guatemala on the south.

In the second place the fact that Mexico is behind other countries is an advantage, because now Mexico may from the very start learn by the experimentation of other countries along these same lines.

Mr. Contreras points out that a planning commission that began the study of New York and its environs in 1919, has just completed its investigations, taking 10 years to do this work. In five years of peace, he says, with a body of Mexican workers who would not have to feel apprehensive of political changes, he promises to make the necessary basic study for the laying out of Mexico's future development along such lines.

In Mr. Contreras' opinion, Mexico should have circuit roads to follow her seacoasts. These would be valuable for tourist traffic, in which he sees a large source of Mexico's future income. Roads should also connect the various border towns on the north, such as Tia Juana, Nogales, Piedras Negras, Nuevo Laredo, and Matamoras, and link with the seacoast roads. Another road should link the Pacific coast with the Gulf coast road on the Guatamela frontier, he says.

Secondary roads should, it was explained, connect Pacific and Atlantic ports, some of them via Mexico City. Highways should supplement rather than compete with railroads, he says, and that Mexico is just breaking ground for her national highways, *gives her the rare opportunity for planning these along logical lines.*

THEATERS

"Simple Simon"

Colonial Theater, Boston—Florenz Ziegfeld presents Ed Wynn in "Simple Simon," a "musical entertainment." Book by Ed Wynn and Guy Bolton. Music by Richard Rogers. Lyrics by Lorenz Hart. Settings by Joseph Urban. Week beginning Jan. 27, 1930.

The alliance of Mr. Ziegfeld and Mr. Wynn provides an entertainment fanciful and amusing as well as sumptuous. The program confides that Mr. Wynn's ambition is to write one-man revues. He has very nearly succeeded in this instance in writing a one-man musical comedy. He has, to be sure, the assistance of a large cast which includes some clever entertainers, but it is his own individual brand of humor that vitalizes the show.

The plot—yes, there is a plot—has the advantage of being based on fantasy. The small Coney Island tradespeople who occupy the stage when the curtain rises are transformed presently into the personages of a Mother Goose fairyland. The son and the daughter of two shopkeepers work out their romantic destiny as Prince of Dullna and the Princess of Gayireia before the gorgeous backgrounds provided by Mr. Urban for the kingdoms of King Otto and Ole King Cole. The dénouement comes to pass back in Ferrymen Alley, Coney Island.

It is the childlike Simon, of course, whose simplicity resolves the tangles esential to the story. His guilessness is most engaging, and his horse (Joseph Schrode plus Pete La Della) is one of his most successful "feeders." "I like the woods," he chuckles; and not the giant who eats tablecloths (Frank De Witt) nor the contortionist-frog (William J. Ferry) can upset his equanimity.

The chorus, young, attractive and expert, provides some excellent teamwork, and in one scene offers the novelty of combining with its dancing some magic tricks with handkerchiefs and balls. One of the high lights of the performance is the graceful and gravitation-defying dancing of the première danseuse, Harriet Hoctor, seen previously in "The Three Musketeers" and "The Show Girl." Impersonations which call for special mention are the Jack and Jill of Will Ahern and Bobby Arnst, the King Cole of Lennox Pawle, the King Otto of Hughie Cameron, the Prince Charming and Cinderella of Alan Edwards and Doree Leslie and the Bluebeard of Paul Stanton.

The quips of the play are remarkably free of objectionable features except in one particular. Apparently Mr. Wynn and Mr. Bolton have not discovered that "prohibition jokes" are not a little stale and not a little dull, and that a large number of auditors are not amused by them nor by the representation of a nation of drys as bigots out of a cartoon.

L. A. S.

The Listener Speaks

FOLLOWING the conspicuous success of Bradford Browne's "Nit Wit" period, which is now distributed by 38 Columbia stations on Saturday evenings, it was a foregone conclusion that other burlesques of radio entertainment and instruction would soon make their appearance. The NBC contribution of this kind is the "Cuckoo" hour at 9:30 on Wednesday evenings through the WJZ network.

A great many promising new periods have made their appearance on the air, only to run out of good material after a few weeks. The "Nit Wits" fortunately seem to follow the opposite tendency and are apparently improving with additional practice. There is a certain spontaneity about their antics which results, probably, from the friendly familiarity of all the members of the group and a mutual enthusiasm for the introduction of amusing ideas. The "Cuckoo" entertainments seem to have a little less of this feeling of genuine fun, but they are nevertheless keeping up the standard of clever burlesque with which they set out a short time ago.

If there is one thing about many programs which could be dispensed with profitably it is the "pomp and circumstance" with which they are surrounded. Burlesques of this type can do a great deal to relieve this sometimes rather oppressive atmosphere.

Last Wednesday Raymond Knight as Ambrose K. Weems, chief announcer of Station KUKU, made his customary remarks about the "Confederate Radio Ommission" and used other similarly adapted radio terms. He first introduced a Miss Pennyfeather, who gave a typically intimate discourse upon the subject of "Permanent Waves in Your Own Home." An episode in a thrilling Russian serial play was then cut short to allow a certain Mr. Hilton Shirk to converse in a condescending manner.

A rousing description of a chess contest in which neither player had moved for several hours, came next. Finally Uncle Ambrose told his family a bedtime story. Early in the course of the narrative they had all fallen asleep.

A program which followed through Columbia at 10 o'clock in the period lately occupied by Kolster, offered the fine combination of humor, reverence, longing and simple beauty which fills real Negro spirituals. A group of quite unusual songs of this type was excellently sung by Rosamund Johnson's "Southland Singers" chorus—which is known as a "vocal orchestra."

One of the best things in their program was the familiar "Water Boy," beautifully sung by "Brother Jenkins" to a fine vocal accompaniment.

D. M.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Marie H. Bohn, Geneva, Switzerland.
Mrs. Archibald Carey, Detroit, Mich.
Archibald Carey, Detroit, Mich.
S. G. Reilly, Melbourne, Australia.
Elbert W. McCleen, Hackensack, N. J.
Mrs. William H. Grovermann, Washington, D. C.
Hans B. Ahlfeldt, Copenhagen, Denmark.
A. Flora Wheeler, Worcester, Mass.
Glenna E. Manning, Worcester, Mass.
Francis Wiesman, Worcester, Mass.
Laurence F. Cleveland, Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. Melvin C. Brandon, Portland, Me.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, JAN. 31

Vocal and Instrumental

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; John Seagle, baritone; Cavaliers Male Quartet; two pianos; Rosario Bourdon, conductor (Cities Service — WEAF Chain transcontinental). Grever's "Jurame" and "Waltz Huguette," from Friml's "Vagabond King," are solos by Miss Dragonette. Romberg's "Song of Love," in duet with Mr. Seagle, and, selections from Kern's "Sunny," and the Negro spiritual "Deep River," with the quartet. Medley of popular tunes "Ritual Fire Dance" by orchestra. "In a Monastery Garden" is chorus feature by two pianos, familiar things of De Koven, Grofe, Kreisler and Donaldson by the orchestra. 8.

Jose Mojica, tenor; mixed chorus; Josef Koestner, conductor (Armour—WJZ Chain transcontinental). A Rimsky-Korsakoff ballad and two Spanish ballads by this Mexican-born tenor of the Chicago Civic Opera, who has also sung recently in talking pictures. Hosmer's "Southern Rhapsody," "Turkey in the Straw," and Manuel De Falla's ture. 9:30.

Erva Giles, soprano; Robert Simmons, tenor; Harold Sanford, conductor (WEAF Chain). Selections from old and new operettas and musical comedies in the "Broadcasting Broadway" period. 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; Victor Arden, conductor (Armstrong—WJZ Chain transcontinental). A Victor Herbert aria is single solo by Miss Bennett, and duet, "Manhattan," with Miss Hopple. Medley of Eastern college songs by quartet, excerpts from Kern's "Sweet Adeline" and "March" from Thomas Griselle's "Two American Sketches," by orchestra. 10.

Male Quartet; Orchestra (Brunswick—CBS). A musical trip through a large radio manufacturing plant. 10.

"The Songsters," Negro quartet; Billy Artz and his orchestra (Planters—WEAF Chain). 10.

Connell Vocal Quartet; Carl Weinrich, organist; Leonid Bolotine, violinist (CBS transcontinental). Mixed quartet composed of students of Horatio Connell, noted voice teacher at Curtis Institute, sings arias from operas of Von Flotow, Balfe and Verdi. Bach, Dupré and Vierne, composers for the organ, comprise Mr. Weinrich's program. Goldmark selection and Cartier's "The Chase," in Kreisler arrangement, by violinist. 10:30.

Orchestral

Pacific Feature Hour (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Hour concert from San Francisco under the direction of Max Dolin, Hadley, Hubay, Gounod, Liszt, Berlioz, Lacome, Tchaikovsky, Waldteufel and Haydn are programed. 4:15.

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Schubert selections frame a program of Donizetti, Weber and Bellini. 6.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Familiar concert works closing with the "Prayer at Eventide," by Haitian composer Justin Elie. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). Mr. Ballew holds down two jobs and is heard over a network on each one. 6 and 10:30.

Freddie Rich and his orchestra; Ben Alley, tenor (Howard—CBS). 7:30.

Ben Bernie and his Congress Hotel Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Chicago hotel. 8.

Harry Reser's Eskimos (Clicquot—WEAF Chain). New period. 9.

Vincent Lopez and his Hotel St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). One hour of music that Park Avenue dances to. 11.

Phil Spitalny's Pennsylvania Grill Music (WEAF Chain). Closing hour on network. 12.

Musical Information

"Animals in Music"; "The Brass Instruments" (NBC—WEAF and WJZ Chains). Series A and B lectures in Walter Damrosch's Music Appreciation Hour. 11 a. m.

Recitalist

Pauline Haggard, contralto-pianist (WJZ Chain. Singing four popular lyrics and Levitski's "Valse" on piano. 6:45.

Popular Vocal

May Breen and Peter De Rose (WJZ Chain). Accompanying themselves on ukulele and piano. 7:15.

Bonnie Laddies, vocal trio; Lannie Ross, tenor soloist (Raybestos—WEAF Chain). 7:30.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare (Interwoven—WJZ Chain transcontinental). 9.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"American Home Banquet" (American Radiator—WEAF Chain). Daily historical sketches, except Saturday and Sunday, with "Cheerio" as master of ceremonies. 6:30.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"The Family Goes Abroad" (WEAF Chain). Events at the first port of call on Mediterranean cruise. 7.

"The Big Parade" (Dixie—WJZ Chain). Preparations of a big circus on coming to town. 7:30.

"Lady Hamilton" (Craddock Terry—WJZ Chain). Emma Lyon, who married Sir William Hamilton, British Ambassador to Naples, where she met Lord Nelson, and of whom 23 Romney portraits exist. 8:45.

"Mystery House" (WEAF Chain). 10:30.

Talk

"What the Younger Generation Wants" (WEAF Chain). Mrs. John de Witt Pelz, president of the Junior League of New York City, in the "March of Events" period. 5:15.

YARDS AT WILMINGTON WILL BUILD TOWBOATS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—The Pusey & Jones Company here has announced the closing of a contract for four towboats for the Erie Railroad for operation in the waters adjacent to New York City.

They will be driven by Deisel engines and are designed to be among the most powerful of their kind afloat. Work on the craft will keep the shipbuilding department of the plant busy until midsummer. The company is also finishing three yachts, the largest of which is for A. P. Sloan, president of General Motors Corporation, and a large collier.

NEW JERSEY CHANGES PROHIBITION STAFF

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—In accordance with a theory that dry enforcement profits by a frequent change of personnel, William J. Calhoun, state prohibition administrator, announces a sweeping shift of the New Jersey dry enforcement staff.

Mr. Calhoun refused to link his action to the recent publicity that has been given to the wetness of New Jersey, where in Hudson County alone vigorous methods have just brought padlock injunctions against some 250 saloons.

DR. WRIGHT HONORED

GALESBURG, Ill. (AP)—The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Dr. Philip Green Wright of Washington, D. C., noted educator and economist, by Lombard College, Jan. 29. He has taught at Buchtel College, Williams College, and Harvard University, in addition to 20 years on the Lombard faculty.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AGENTS wanted in every city to sell to the public our beautiful Negligee Coats and Pajamas. The quality is of the highest type and the prices exceedingly reasonable; liberal commissions; write for particulars. ROBERT DEIMEL CO., 11 West 30th St., New York.

NEW invention prevents shoulder straps slipping. Inexperienced Representatives can make extra money; commission basis; sample chain furnished representatives without cost. LINGERIE "IV" COMPANY, 36 Lake St., North Windham, Conn.

SINCERE, intelligent women wanted in every community to become local representatives for nationally known Maisonette Frocks and Stilson Shirts. This is a real opportunity to become associated permanently with an old established company of sound financial standing. Selling experience not necessary. Spare time workers can qualify. Commission basis. Free sales equipment. Wonderful spring line now ready. Write WARD-STILSON CO., Box 447, Anderson, Indiana.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
TEL. PRINCETON 755
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

'Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WANTED AT ONCE
Full or part load of household goods or merchandise from middle west en route to any eastern city. Wire or phone NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE EXECUTIVE

Well rounded business experience, proven ability, mature judgment, balance. Capable of assuming and discharging serious responsibilities. Dependable and intelligent associate. Now situated in central South. Requires location in West or middle West. Can be of greatest value as confidential assistant to a major executive or in a financial, general management or sales promotion capacity. Thirty-eight. Married. Personality, character and references of the highest. Address X-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
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270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1490 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
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KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Sublet furnished or unfurnished four-room apartment. Call Main 9665 (MRS. MILLS) between 10 and 12 or 5 and 6 o'clock.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS COMMONWEALTH AVE.

1, 1-room, bath, kitchenette $35
2, 2-room, bath, kitchenette 50
2, 2-room, bath, kitchenette 55
1, 1-room, bath, kitchenette, alcove 40
1, 3-room, bath, kitchenette, Frigidaire 75
1, 2-room, bath, kitchenette, Frigidaire 60
1, 1-room, bath, kitchenette, Frigidaire 45

Apply to 1140 Commonwealth Ave.; get off car cor. Brighton and Commonwealth Aves., Boston.

CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM, Inc.
Tel. Aspinwall 5149 (Mass.)

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y., 111-04 106th St.—Two-family house 6 rooms, sun porch, separate furnace; garage; $50. Hollis 10263.

AVIATOR

LIMITED commercial pilot wishes flying position with reliable concern; experienced cross-country; excellent references; good bearing; willing to go anywhere any time; graduate Curtiss Flying School, Long Island. KLAMROTH, Tel. Rhinelander 4259, 22 East 72nd St., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

FLORENCE SPENCER
Commercial opportunities for men and women. 2 West 45th Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0000.

LOUISE O. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY
2 West 125th Street, New York City
Dependable, (white) servants; reference investigated. BELLA BREGER, Licensee.
Telephones: Harlem 6264—2469

FLOOR RESURFACING

CARL KOESTLE, 126 Rich Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Floors scraped and finished with new dustless machine; reasonable prices, work guaranteed; Mt. Vernon, New York City and vicinity. Oakwood 3359.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 28A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

COLLEGE OPENS NIGHT CLASSES FOR WOMEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A series of evening courses in commercial subjects for women, leading to a commercial degree, are offered by Hunter College.

"The work given," an announcement says, "will enable a woman to get a full, well-rounded business education of college quality, and the fees are only nominal." Courses include bookkeeping, accounting, commercial law, commercial arithmetic, business English, advertising, salesmanship and foreign trade.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BILL UP IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Bills to abolish capital punishment were introduced Jan. 28 in the New York legislature by A. Spencer Feld, senator, and Harry A. Samberg, assemblyman, Democrats, both of New York City.

Cigarette and cigar advertisements could not be placed within 250 feet of a church under terms of a bill introduced by assemblyman Harry A. Tellier (R.), Wayne County.

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HELP WANTED

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER
Call or write Mr. BRYANT
103 Colony St., Meriden, Conn.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, Grand Central District—Practitioner's office afternoons, $45 monthly. Box G-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., 33 West 42nd St. (Room 738)—Practitioner's attractively furnished office, part time; convenient Grand Central, Times Square.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's attractive, sunny, front office; part time. 11 W. 42nd, Room 1938, Schuyler 4440, Chickering 9272.

PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES
Greenwich, Conn.
Two lovely houses with charming home atmosphere, open fires, best table and service; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; near stores and theatres; attention; high elevation; quiet. Tel. Greenwich 3770 or write 303 Millbank Ave.

REST AND RELAXATION

AT "OAK REST"
REMODELED PRIVATE HOME ON HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING LONG ISLAND SOUND.
ADDRESS MRS. ETTA DOW
R. F. D. NO. 1 BRANFORD, CONN. 737-3

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 10

PIANOS

MATHUSHEK—One of the world's best pianos; sold on easy terms.
RENTING PIANOS—Large assortment, small Grands and Uprights.
MATHUSHEK
37 West 57th Street, New York City

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PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.—English type stucco, 9-room house, 2 baths, inclosed sun porch, oil burner, hot water heat, metal weather stripping throughout, fireplace; 1-car garage; plot 75x125; excellent locality convenient to schools and trolley; reasonable. 461 Highbrook Ave. Phone Pelham 1146.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
ELIZABETH LOCKE BOGART
(Realtor)
44 Drake Road Tel. 150

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York harbor; 5 minutes' Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 5500

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Warm, comfortable rooms; reasonable rates; one light housekeeping. Tel. Copley 4666-J. MRS. PERRY.

NEW YORK CITY, 310 West 95th—Nicely furnished room in private home, very clean, light, running water, elevator, shower bath; excellent opportunity for fine home. Riverside 7423.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service, restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th (Near Riverside)—Large well-furnished front room; convenient; reasonable. TRIGGS, Apartment 3-E.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive (116th)—River view; delightful rooms, private family, bath, Cathedral 7672 between 5:30 and 6:40 p. m.

N. Y. C., 111 West 82nd—Comfortable, single, outside room; convenient church, "L," crosstown; quiet, homelike; $8. DOLAN.

NEW YORK CITY, West 58th—Front room, near Central Park, private family; elevator apartment; also small room. Circle 4420.

NEW YORK CITY, 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Large single bedroom; close subway, Riverside Drive, Columbia. Cathedral 8085.

N. Y. C., 439 West End Ave., Apt. 8—Single outside room, business woman. Endicott 2850 before 10 mornings.

NEW YORK CITY, 417 Riverside Drive—Pretty home wants few paying guests. Cathedral 9079. MARTIN.

NEW YORK CITY, 325 W. 71st Street—Double room, bath adjoining. Phone Endicott 1706. Private house.

QUINCY, MASS.—Two nicely furnished rooms, private home; all conveniences; near transportation. 30 Charlesmount Avenue, off Quincy Avenue.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG business man desires light, comfortable, reasonably priced room; private family. Bronx, N. Y. C. Box F-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SEWING

WANTED—Plain sewing of any kind; repairing dresses, making draperies, curtains; neat and skillful work; reasonable prices. WEBER, Apt. 41, 244 W. 99th St., N. Y. C. Riverside 4546.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DEVELOP POISE—Social assurance, conversation, repartee, story telling. MLLE. LOUISE, Park Central Hotel, 56th St. and 7th Ave., New York. Circle 8000.

ELEANOR CUMINGS
PIANIST, ACCOMPANIST, TEACHER
Studios: Steinway Hall, New York City; Larchmont, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y. Address: 250 Pondfield Road West, Bronxville, N. Y., or telephone Bronxville 0288.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—A woman teacher of mathematics to instruct a small group of high school pupils in advanced algebra for one weekly period of two hours. Telephone Jamaica 1714-W (New York).

TO LET—FURNISHED

N. Y. C. (near Grand Central)—Pent house, one room, bath, on roof, hotel service available. Box F-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WEARING APPAREL

TIME-SAVING SERVICE
by bringing direct to your home
HIGH CLASS LADIES', CHILDREN'S and MEN'S HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS, Etc.
J. Mary Alexander—Phone Flatbush 4870
455 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

Nationally Known
Matrix Shoes for Women
Price for Clearance, $9.85
Values to $16.50
All styles, sizes and widths
MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED

THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps
WATSON BUILDING
985 MAIN STREET

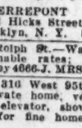
Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

HOWLAND
Preinventory Sale
begins January 13th
Odd sizes, broken assortments of merchandise in all departments greatly reduced

WATKIN'S
ART and FURNITURE STORE
68 CANNON STREET
Barnum 3501

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

Daily Freight Service between New York City and Southern New England
THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
1026 North Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.



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PEPPER POT
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 Fairfield Avenue

HARTFORD

WITKOWER'S
Established 1835
Booksellers and Stationers
77-79 Asylum Street
An Up-to-Date and Complete LENDING LIBRARY at Your Service

Isaac A. Allen & Son
Incorporated
ARCHITECTS
MAJOR EARL C. POPP
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
100 Farmington Avenue 2-3937

DROSTE'S COCOA
(Imported from Holland)
Rich and Delicious
If you try it once, you will want more
25c a box
Rosamond Nut Shoppe
45 Temple Street Phone 6-6121

DENNISTON & SON
INSURANCE
SAFE, SURE SERVICE
955 Farmington Ave. 4-4007

559 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1123 MAIN

MERIDEN

DAINTY SLIPPERS
for GIFTS
Emmerson and Whitney
BROWN SHOE COMPANY
42 COLONY STREET

QUALITY MEAT
Cooked Food and Home-Made Pastry
Free Delivery
M. W. BOOTH
48 E. MAIN STREET Phone 563

GREENBACKER
Quality Flowers
Tel. 724 MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

MIDDLETOWN

JANUARY SALE
of
Girdles—Corselettes—Bandeaus
Willett Corset Shop
72 Washington St. Phone 949-W

VALENTINES
1c to $1.00
Conveniently Displayed
Boxes of Valentine Material
25c—35c—50c
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

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Fancy Pastry, Bread and Rolls
J. W. STUECK & SON
460 Main St. Phones 713 and 714

Central Market
EDW. J. FITZGERALD, Prop.
Choice Beef, Mutton, Lamb
Poultry and Game in Season
Canned Goods, Fresh Vegetables, Etc.
174 COURT ST. PHONE 742

SUPERIOR
BUTTER—EGGS—CHEESE
and
DELICATESSEN
WETHERBEE & CONROY
346 MAIN STREET Phone 347

NEVILLE'S
CANDY SHOP
Special Noonday Luncheons
All Kinds of Sandwiches
Homemade Chocolates and Candies
366-370 MAIN ST. Phone 2454

Pauline C. Miller
BEAUTY SHOP
New Middletown Savings Bank Bldg.
Main and Court Streets Phone 78-2

Cleaning—Dyeing
Pressing—Repairing
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co.
160 WILLIAM ST. Phone 2860

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
Our prices are reasonable
Phone 423 for information
79-83 COURT STREET

The VERMONT
"The Eating Place of Pleasant Memories"
A Bite or a Banquet
at Any Time
120 WASHINGTON STREET

CAULKINS & POST Inc.
Complete Home Furnishers
484-492 Main Street
"The Store of Superior Service"

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 Main St. Phone 15W

BUTLER'S
Insurance Office
All Kinds of Insurance
OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK

NEW BRITAIN

BLEWS — SODA SANDWICH SPA
Dinner 11-2 p. m. Waffles Served
Meet Your Friends at the "SPA"
Make selections now of your favorite packages of nuts and candies for the holiday season.

Our Banking Institution
officered by men, experienced and familiar with administration problems, will give the desired future in management to your estate.
[New Britain Trust Co.]

Leonard-Hermann Co.
WOMAN'S APPAREL SPECIALTIES
MIDDLETOWN — NEW BRITAIN

THE NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
"The only exclusive retail cleaners in the city"
Branch Office 96 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 1523
Main Office and Works 415 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 364
R. J. KLOIBER—A. P. EICHSTAEDT

NEW HAVEN

HARRIS-HART CO.
Fancy Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts
2-10 Winchester Ave. Lib. 7005

Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
930 CHAPEL STREET
Interwoven Socks

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere

Coombs "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel Street

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Exceptional Value
NECKTIES
$2, $2.50, $3, $3.50
VALUES
$1.65
A Real Chance to Fill Your Neckwear Needs
85 CHURCH STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Malley's
78th Anniversary Sale
Opens Saturday, Feb. 1st
A gala two weeks' event when we welcome from far and near our old friends and greet our new ones. We have assembled the smartest fashions—bought with a careful eye to quality—and we have marked the prices at almost actual cost.
Come Early and Often to Take Advantage of the Tremendous Values!

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.

February Is the Home Month!
SHARTENBERG'S
FURNITURE
February Sale of
presents the latest fashions in furniture, sturdily constructed and handsomely finished, at the lowest prices of the year. Easy Credit Terms.
Fourth Floor

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Our Ninth Semiannual Sale
Starts Jan. 2nd
Liberal price reductions on our entire stock for men and women.
EMERSON-DARBY Inc.
156 TEMPLE STREET

The Mechanics Bank
72 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

I-SIS AUTO POLISH
DAYTON TIRES
24-HOUR SERVICE
GODFREY & COOPER
32-44 Temple Street 3-5934

JOHN BROWN, INC.
FINE LEATHERWARE
153-157 GEORGE STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

SHOE REPAIRING
HAT RENOVATING
New Haven Shoe Repairing Co.
138 TEMPLE STREET 3-0500

NEW LONDON

Peterson — Confectioners & Caterers
2-Pound Box of Bitter-Sweet Peppermints, $1
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
State Street, Near to Post Office
Plan Your Vacation Trip Through Our Travel and Vacation Club Department

The BOOKSHOP Inc.
Books for Everybody
Cards—Gifts—Stationery
MERIDIAN and CHURCH STREETS

Clark's Beauty Parlors
Pearl S. Hopkins, *Proprietress*
Permanent Waving
Shampooing, Marcelling and Water Waving—Manicuring
17 Union Street Telephone 7488

NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

PRISCILLA SHOPPE
MILLINERY
HAND-BLOCKING
510 West Avenue Norwalk, Conn.
Tel. 456

ANGEVINE FURNITURE COMPANY
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St. So. Norwalk
Phone 2[illegible]

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

Pig and Whistle
In Ye Olde Greenwich Village
175 West 4th St.
NEW YORK CITY
Luncheon 12 to 2 ..... 60c
Dinner 5:30 to 8 ..... 85c
Closed on Sundays

University Restaurant
HOME COOKING
Luncheon 50c
Dinner, 5:30 to 8:30 P. M., 85c
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
12 to 8:30 P. M., 85c. $1.00
1947 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
At Burnside Avenue Tel. ADIR. 3578

The ASCOT
40 West 56th Street
Club Luncheon 75c
Table d'Hôte Dinner $1.25
Sunday Dinner 5 to 8
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: JOHN FLAXMAN.

Where: England.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An English sculptor and draftsman, the mere mention of whose name fills our thoughts with the lovely patterns of Wedgwood china. His father was a molder and seller of plaster casts, in a little street near Covent Garden, London. The child grew up, so to speak, in the shop amidst models and busts, friezes and plaques; so that early he felt a desire to produce beautiful things himself. In 1770, when a Royal Academy student, he was awarded a silver medal and until he was 20 he worked on in wax, sometimes in paint. Thereafter he entered the employ of Josiah Wedgwood and his partner, Mr. Bentley, remaining there for a number of years during the latter of which he laid the groundwork for his future reputation as a sculptor of memorial monuments.

After his marriage, Flaxman was for a period in Italy, where he directed the work of modelers connected with a manufactory in Rome. While there he executed a commission for an important sculptured group, and began to produce those outline designs for the engravers for which his name was later honored throughout Europe. His most successful efforts were in the classical and poetical vein; the best of his illustrations and reliefs have about them an exquisite Greek-like simplicity and rhythm. As for his monuments in the round, there are four to be studied in St. Paul's Cathedral in London and three in Westminster Abbey. His bas-reliefs on monuments are found in such cathedrals as Gloucester and Chichester, also in countless smaller churches scattered the length and breadth of England. Take it all in all, it is generally conceded that Flaxman understood better how to work in relief than with sculpture in the round.

A Word a Day

Simultaneous

This word was taken directly from the Late Latin *simultaneus*, where it had the same sense in which we employ the word, namely, "happening at the same moment." The Late Latin form goes back to the Latin *simul*, "together."

Among synonyms of the word we note "contemporary" and "contemporaneous" (the first applied more to persons, the latter to things), which indicate that the things happened or existed during the same general period (not definite), as, "Shakespeare was contemporary with Cervantes"; "coeval" implies contemporaneousness for a long time, as "Christianity has been coeval with most governments where it prevails"; "synchronous" indicates an exact correspondence between the periods of time (usually brief) involved, as, "the pendulums were adjusted so that their movements were synchronous." "Simultaneous," however, more frequently denotes agreement in one point or instant of time, as, "the two shots were simultaneous."

Si-mul-ta'-ne-ous is accented on the third syllable; sound *i* as in *ice*, *u* as in *circus*, *a* as in *late*, *e* as in *event*, *ou* as *u* in *circus*.

"The two events were simultaneous."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

What is the chief export of Honduras?—*News Section* ...	20
Who established the Prix de Rome?—*Odds and Ends*.....	20
In what ways did Bliss Carman express himself other than through his writings?—*Home Forum Page*	20
From what country did the first settlers of Iceland come?—*The Young Folks' Page*....	20
What significance has the international radiocasting which inaugurated the naval conference now being held in London?—*Editorial Page*	20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

Passing Show: A man just back from America says that at the end of a meal in a New York restaurant the waiter shook hands with him. In this country, too, waiters very often proffer their hands to parting guests.

New York Evening Post: Several buried Roman coins were recently discovered on a golf course in Scotland, and that's the way we play, too.

San Francisco Chronicle: How delighted the Bolshevik must be, after working 364 days a year for a bare living, to realize that he isn't a wage slave.

Arkansas Gazette: It's getting to the point where an antique is any household device that doesn't plug into a wall socket.

A Quotation for Today

I HAVE a poor opinion of a man who talks to men what women should not hear.—RICHARDSON

Odds and Ends

International Postal Union

At the International Postal Union which was organized at Berne, Switzerland, in 1874, and which represented practically all the countries of the world, except China, rules regulating weights, rates, etc., were first established.

Prix de Rome

The Prix de Rome, a prize given by the French Government to a certain number of painters, sculptors, architects, musicians and engravers, entitles the winners to four years' study at Rome. It was established by Louis XIV in 1666.

Genuine Antique

One of the oldest known pieces of furniture is the wooden throne of an Egyptian queen, which is approximately 3000 years old, now in the British Museum.

Large Stamp

One of the largest stamps ever issued was the United States newspaper stamp of 1865, which was 2¼ by 3⅞ inches.

Simultaneous

The above word includes the five regular English vowels. Can you suggest another?

The Children's Corner

Two Wonderful Singers

A True Story

AT THE top of Lansdown Hill, leading away from the beautiful city of Bath in England there is a cottage and an old tollgate. This little cottage has quite an interesting history.

Once upon a time a dear old lady lived there. She was called the tollkeeper, for she used to look after the

"How I Wish You Could Talk," She Said.

tollgate and collect the pennies from the people who wanted to pass through. You may wonder why they had to pay. It is a way in some parts of England, even to this day, of raising money for the upkeep of the road, or perhaps to pay for a new bridge.

Being very sociable, this old lady used to chat with the folk who went through the gate, and hear about many interesting things that were taking place in other parts of the world. Sometimes there was less traffic upon the road, and fewer people to talk to, but she never felt really lonely, for she had one small friend who shared the cottage with her, a bright yellow canary, a wonderful little singer. She often stood and looked at him, and said: "How I wish you could talk!" and then she would add: "Pretty dear! pretty dear! Come and kiss me, pretty dear!"

The canary was so pleased at the attention that he would sing and sing to her, and put his head down to be kissed. She was never tired of talking to him, and after a while the bird began to imitate her, and one day, when she brought him his seed and water, he greeted her with the words: "Pretty dear! pretty dear! Come and kiss me, pretty dear!" making a little noise as if he were really kissing someone. And after that he began to talk frequently, copying what his mistress said.

The fame of the old lady and her wonderful bird traveled far and wide, and folk used to come from long distances to hear the canary talk.

At last the story reached the ears of the famous singer of that time named Jenny Lind, who had a voice so liquid and beautiful that people called her the Swedish Nightingale. The enthusiasm of the people who heard her sing was so great that crowds used to collect under her windows in London, hoping to hear her again.

When Jenny Lind heard of the old lady and her talking bird she decided to go and see them; and away she went to Bath, and climbed to the top of Lansdown Hill, and found the tollgate cottage.

"I have come all the way from London to hear your bird talk and sing," said she.

"Have you indeed, Mam?" said the old lady. "There is one thing I want to do when I have put by enough money."

"And what is that?" asked her visitor.

"I want to go to London to hear Jenny Lind sing," said the old lady.

"If you will let me listen to your canary," said Jenny Lind, "perhaps your wish will come true!"

As she entered the cottage the canary greeted her with, "Pretty dear! pretty dear! Come and kiss me, pretty dear!"

This so enchanted Jenny Lind that she told the old lady who she was, and there and then sang song after song with only the old lady and her canary for an audience.

And the memory of that lovely music remains to this day, hidden away in the rafters of the little tollgate cottage.

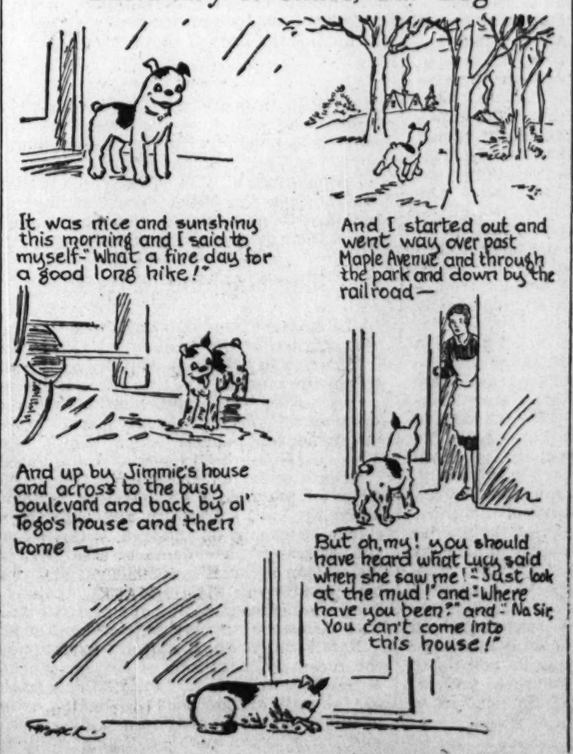
European Rivers Puzzle

Start at Any Letter, and Move in Any Direction, and Spell the Names of 10 Rivers in Europe.

Key to Puzzle

Answers to Letter "P" Puzzle:
Pane, Palm, Pillow, Page, Panel, Parrot, Perch, Paper, Portiere, Pole, Pennant, Plant, Pot, Package, Picture, Pitcher, Pepper, Plate, Platter, Pie, Prong, Pear, Pedestal.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


It was nice and sunshiny this morning and I said to myself- What a fine day for a good long hike!
And up by Jimmie's house and across to the busy boulevard and back by ol' Togo's house and then home —
And I started out and went way over past Maple Avenue and through the park and down by the railroad —
But oh my! you should have heard what Lucy said when she saw me! "Just look at the mud!" and "Where have you been?" and "No Sir, You can't come into this house!"
So I guess it wasn't such a good day for a hike after all —

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Respect for Law

Crafton, Pa.

IT IS a wholesome thing that our young people be brought up in the understanding that laws are enacted for the protection, and therefore for the benefit, of the community and all those therein. Then they will regard their observance as natural and normal, and look confidently and not fearfully upon those who are intrusted with enforcement.

So reasons Gregg C. Manning, sole motorcycle patrolman of this town, and he discharges his duties accordingly. He has made himself the friend of every child in the borough; he knows the name, address, age and school grade of each of them. Not only does he safeguard their passage across the street at Crafton's "busy corner" before and after school sessions, but he makes manifest his interest in all that concerns them during all the hours of the day.

"Here, Jimmie. Better step along lively; it's just two minutes, now, until the last bell." "Jennie, I've been watching for you; your mother passed here a short time ago and asked me to tell you not to go to your dancing lessons this afternoon, but to come straight home from school." Admonitions and messages such as these are commonplace in his daily routine, and bind parents and children alike to him.

Winning their confidence and justifying his claim upon it in innumerable ways, he has gained from the young people a respect for the law which he represents, and a desire to observe it. Any other course would outrage the sense of loyalty of childish hearts; it would not be "playing fair" with their friend Manning.

May not this young man, devoted to his duties and finding a way to accompany their discharge with kindly consideration for those about him, be building better than he realizes? The lesson he is instilling in youthful minds is not likely to be readily forgotten and forsaken in more mature years.

Confidence

AN ITEM from the Hood River *(Ore.) Glacier, sent in by E. B. D.*, tells of a game warden and a rancher who found a moose in distress, and ministered to it by setting one of its legs. Some time later, after the animal could be liberated, the rancher was in a boat on a stream and noticed the moose standing on the bank. Presently the animal plunged into the water and swam to the boat. After getting its nose patted and rubbed the moose turned and swam away, having expressed its continuing confidence in its benefactor.

In Lighter Vein

Woke 'Em Up

Tourist: "Don't you ring the curfew here any more?"

Native: "Not now. It kept the people up too late waitin' to hear it ring."

Pages Gales, Yverdun

Officer: "How do you recognize a corporal?"

Recruit: "A corporal always has two pieces of meat on his plate."

The Case

Lawyer: "Just what is your grievance?"

Prospective Client: "A neighbor's pet dog destroyed two pairs of my best trousers!"

Lawyer: "We'll make it a two-pants suit!"

Saved

Mistress: "Yesterday I wrote something in the dust on the sideboard, and it is still there."

Maid: "Yes, ma'am, I said to myself, 'That must be some important note mistress has made.'"—*Die Muskete* (Vienna).

No Hope

Husband: "Did you get a maid from the registry office?"

Wife: "No."

Husband: "Weren't there any there?"

Wife: "Dozens—but we had had them all."—*Kasper* (Stockholm).

Always the Best

Lady at Hardware Counter: "I want some nails."

Clerk: "What kind—eightpenny, tenpenny, twelvepenny?"

Lady: "Give me the twelvepenny. I always take the best."—*Specialty Salesman.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Voices Across the Seas

DOES the world fully grasp the significance of the international radiocasting which is taking place in connection with the naval disarmament conference in London? Scientific marvels come crowding so closely on one another's heels these days that there is danger lest this development be regarded as merely one more step in a routine process of perfecting an invention now generally familiar. Of course the daily radiocasts across the Atlantic are such a development. But they are much more than that. They truly mark a new stage in mankind's progress toward a unified world society.

The most important fact concerning them is not what has been said, encouraging as that has been to lovers of peace and international order. The most important fact has been the placing of the American public, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, within sound of the voices of the negotiating statesmen of the rest of the world. International ill-will and suspicion can hardly flourish under such circumstances.

"Don't you hate So-and-so?" an acquaintance asked Charles Lamb one day.

"Hate him?" answered Lamb. "How can I hate him? I know him!"

Precisely. And while the American public may not feel that it knows, with any degree of intimacy, a MacDonald, or a Tardieu, or a Grandi, or a Wakatsuki, it would find it hard, after hearing the voices of these men and their words of cordial sympathy for the purposes of the disarmament conference, to believe them engaged in any sinister designs against the welfare of the United States or the peace of the world.

There is a moral in this for the sensational press. A large part of that press has built circulation on the systematic fomentation of suspicion between the United States and other countries. The position of the United States has been presented, in hundreds of its international contacts, as that of a beleaguered and helpless innocent, about to be set upon by a gang of rapacious ruffians. The masses have too often fallen prey to distortion of this sort. But such distortion simply cannot survive in the atmosphere which will soon be created by such international radiocasting as is now coming from London. The people can hear with their own ears, and hearing, they will not be deceived.

Many historians have written that the United States would never have become involved in war with Spain had the public known the extent of the concessions which the Spanish Government had offered. But the sensational press had, in that case, created a situation in which the voice of Spain, seeking a peaceful settlement of the issues between the two governments, could not make itself heard. A parallel situation, with international radiocasting taking place, is inconceivable.

The warning to the press, to the armament propagandists, and to all other purveyors of distorted international information, is clear. When voices begin to speak across the sea, the bearing of false witness against international neighbors becomes a precarious and profitless business.

Business Looks to Arbitration

COMMERCIAL arbitration, as it is practiced in the United States today, is a notable contribution to American industrial progress. Arbitration is not merely a means of avoiding expensive and uncertain litigation. It is, in its own right, a most satisfactory medium of justice.

The expansion of arbitral methods in recent years has been so rapid and far-reaching that there exists today a truly national system of arbitration through which industry in any section of the country may settle its disputes without resort to the courts. For this accomplishment unstinted praise and appreciation should be given to the American Arbitration Association. To the founders of this association commercial arbitration was a high ideal, but it was an ideal which required energy and foresight to translate into tangible application. These qualities the American Arbitration Association has demonstrated to a high degree, and for years, through trade associations and business representatives, it has carried its cause to virtually every important business community.

The greatest task of the association has been to develop a permanent mechanism for arbitration. This has now been accomplished, and there is available a national panel of arbitrators comprising 7000 men located in 1750 cities and towns covering every state in the Union. To these arbitrators American business has been taking its disputes with increasing regularity, and already cases involving as much as $2,000,000 have been satisfactorily adjusted.

Under federal law the findings of these arbitrators are enforceable by the courts in disputes arising out of interstate and maritime transactions, and already ten states have adopted similar statutes upholding the legal validity of arbitration verdicts. Similar laws are being urged in the other states, and their enactment can be only a matter of time. In carrying its activity to such noteworthy success, the American Arbitration Association has served both the conduct of business and the administration of justice.

But still another step now remains to be taken. The time has come when the varied demands of modern business require that national commercial arbitration be extended to the international field. Today as never before a just and stable peace rests upon amicable and harmonious international commerce. To protect and improve the commercial relations among nations the mechanism of arbitration cannot be too speedily extended to international business.

Success of National Origins

IT IS gratifying to learn by official figures from Washington that the National Origins quota system of regulating immigration, which was the subject of such heated controversy a year or so ago, is demonstrating its worth. The purpose of this method of estimating the quotas in which impending immigrants from various countries should be admitted to the United States was to permit increased immigration from certain countries, mainly northern, and to decrease them from southeastern Europe particularly.

This end has been already attained. The new law, for example, doubles the quota of immigrants from Great Britain, and, despite reports to the contrary which were sedulously circulated at the time of the controversy, the new quota is completely filled. Indeed, there are 75,196 registered applicants at British ports to fill the remaining 39,449 vacancies. One of the curious phenomena which attended the controversy over the maintenance of the National Origins quota law was the persistence of the reports that Great Britain did not fill the quota which had been given her under the old law. This was a matter which it would seem could be readily determined from official figures, and yet the false statement was persistently put forth, and no doubt had a certain influence in the discussion.

Under this new law, annual immigration from the Irish Free State is reduced from 25,567 to 17,853. From Italy it is reduced to 5802, a marked reduction from the period before the enactment of this law. An interesting fact is that even this greatly reduced quota is made up almost entirely of close relatives of Italians now resident in the United States, under a section of the law giving such immigrants priority over all other classes.

Beyond question, the law is accomplishing the end for which it was created. Efforts for its amendment will no doubt be persistently pressed by forces interested in enlarging the alien population of the United States. Both religious and economic motives enter into this opposition to the law. "Big business" complains of a lack of unskilled labor, while all branches of industry are more or less eager for such an amendment to the law as would permit of selective immigration, to the end that the scarcity of skilled workmen in certain trades may on occasion be filled. There is grave reason, however, to doubt whether out of any attempt to change the law, however helpful its apparent purpose, might not proceed action which would destroy its present high usefulness.

Are You Cuckoo-Clock Conscious?

NEWS comes from the Black Forest that combination impends in the cuckoo clock industry. The demand for cuckoo clocks, it appears, is not what it used to be, and modern methods are to be summoned to the rescue. This condition, one imagines, is due more to the competition of other kinds of clocks than to any deterioration of the Black Forest product. The modernization of Europe, which includes such practice of the art and mystery of advertising as the world has never before seen, has presumably embraced the clock industry in general before it has taken in the cuckoo clock in particular; and as a result the cuckoo clock is not holding its place in the marts. Something must be done, in short, to make people more cuckoo-clock conscious.

This is essentially a European emergency. In the United States the cuckoo clock is a curiosity; the merry note of the little wooden bird has only a mechanical significance. Of all the cuckoos in the world—and there are something like 175 known species—only the black-billed cuckoo and the yellow-billed cuckoo are at all familiar in the United States; and these, it is safe to say, are better known to bird lovers, with book and opera glasses, than to the public. Had the cuckoo, in one variety or several, been matter-of-course in America, a miscellany of ancient and medieval popular notions associated with the bird would probably have been transplanted and become indigenous. The cuckoo would have continued, for example, spring's harbinger, and the modern collector of antiques would very likely be on the lookout for good colonial cuckoo clocks. But the lines of that ancient poet:

> Sumer is icumen in,
> Llude sing cuccu!

make little intimate appeal to the American reader, who would respond more sympathetically if he had written, "Llude sing cok robyn." And no ingenious clockmaker fashioned and popularized a robin clock. Perhaps that will happen when the Black Forest artificers have combined to meet competition and expand the sale of their picturesque product.

The Machine in Its Place

ALREADY expert opinion about the rightful position of the mechanical aids to amusement and education supplied by the phonograph, the cinema, and the radio is beginning to crystallize. The apprehensions shared by many musicians and teachers, lest these new and immensely popular devices should supplant them, are beginning to appear exaggerated.

Indeed, so far as education is concerned, the series of photoplays of American history prepared by Yale University and experimentally shown to groups of children, both in America and England, have demonstrated that visual instruction by itself is insufficient and that the best results can apparently be obtained only from a judicious mingling of classroom teaching with occasional moving pageants on the screen.

Nor is the radio, it appears from reports of the recent deliberations of British educational authorities in London, "going to be a substitute for the ordinary methods of teaching or for the ordinary persons by whom teaching is carried out." Even in the teaching of modern languages where, as was expected, wireless was likely to do away with the teacher in the schools, the forecasts have again proved false, and wireless language experts in England are reported to be of the opinion that the radiocast method of language teaching can never be complete without personal instruction. And in the field of amusement the danger from mechanical sound reproduction seems singularly overemphasized.

In the classical field, where certain imperfections of mechanical reproduction are the most noticeable, the shortcomings of phonograph and loudspeaker have not beguiled the "musically untutored" public to accept inferior standards. Indeed, both record and radio are stimulating hosts of persons to seek the concert halls for a deeper and more direct contact with the music they thus have learned to appreciate. And meanwhile, technical improvements are gradually increasing the already amazing fidelity of these aids to enjoyment and education.

One Dictator Surrenders

PRIMO DE RIVERA has fallen somewhat earlier than was anticipated. He had long recognized the necessity of leaving the dictatorship, but he found it was not easy to resign without acknowledging an utter defeat of his vaunted methods. He was not a dictator for the sake of being a dictator. He had to justify the suspension of constitutional rules by results. Those results which he had expected in the early days receded as he advanced, and finally he became obsessed by the tragedy of his position. It was apparent that he had made matters worse instead of better, and that if the old rotative system of government in Spain was bad, the new system of personal authority had failed. Hoping against hope, he endeavored to introduce a fresh Constitution in place of that which he had broken, but opposition manifested itself in all quarters.

Primo de Rivera became almost pitifully a dictator who could not dictate. Unquestionably he had strong patriotic feelings, and it was galling to discover that his presence was ineffective and his absence might create a revolution. Whoever takes hold of a dictatorship takes hold of the tail of a crocodile, which he cannot afterward let go without danger. It was obvious that monarchical institutions might be involved in the resignation of de Rivera, for the King had acquiesced in the abrogation of the Spanish Constitution. The King and the Dictator had stood together and quite possibly would fall together.

Though for many months the Dictator of Spain has been desirous of finding a way of escape, he has been afraid to take his departure. His decision was precipitated by what was undoubtedly a blunder. He had raised himself above the military junta, which first placed him in power, but now moved by an incredibly foolish desire to feel himself supported, he appealed over the heads of the King, the Government, the Assembly and the people to the military junta to assure him that he was still wanted in the rôle of a dictator. A less defensible procedure would be hard to imagine. Not only did he offend all the canons of democracy in making his military appeal; not only did he place the army above the monarch; not only did he antagonize all the elements in Spain, from the most advanced to the most reactionary, but he obviously diminished his own authority by putting his fate in the hands of his own subordinates.

It would be difficult to find any kind of political philosophy on which to base a defense of this conduct. Possibly some theory can be urged in favor of a dictatorship. But no theory can be urged in favor of a dictatorship which must truckle to the military opinion on the question of its own existence. King Alfonso appears to have been quick to seize the opportunity to dissociate himself from the blundering Dictator. It by no means follows that the monarchy is safe. The King has called upon another general, the veteran Berenguer, to supplant Primo de Rivera, and although there will doubtless be a reversion to the former constitutional practice, there are clearly Republican movements which may necessitate the employment of a strong hand. To speculate on the future would be unprofitable. A point to think of at the present time is that, despite de Rivera's good intentions, despite his accomplishments in certain directions, he has proved once more that a dictatorship cannot provide for its own constitutional replacement.

By its very nature a dictatorship cannot convert itself into a democratic organism. This lesson de Rivera has helped Spain to learn. His failure may prove to be his most important contribution to Spain's political advance.

Editorial Notes

The Alabama Times rightly ayers that "if 3000 persons, or even half that number, were being killed every month in an American war, an outraged citizenship would arise and demand the end of the war and slaughter," and goes on to point out that in September last about 3000 persons were fatally injured in automobile accidents in the United States. Truly it is high time that something drastic should be done. Each one of us can do his bit by enlisting now in a peaceful army of defense. Drive carefully!

The spacious days of that great last century Prime Minister, William Ewart Gladstone, have been brought appreciably nearer today by an arrangement just made whereby the British Museum in London is to become the repository of the voluminous papers this many-sided statesman amassed. The collection includes some 60,000 docketed letters which he either wrote in an official capacity or received from others. And probably not one of them is typewritten!

Chemists are now saying that it is possible to make synthetic wood from carbon dioxide in the air. Presumably, however, the kitchen woodbox will still have to be filled in the old-fashioned way for some time to come!

Now that voices have joined the "hands across the sea," may we hope soon for "eyes across the sea"?

Dry Agents—"Dry" Agents—A good combination.

Tirana, the City of Hope

WHAT I enjoy most of all is the coming into a city—the arrival after a long, tedious journey. I feel like shouting, "Well, wake up, old town, and say 'Hello.' Here I am again, make a little fuss over me."

I like to come upon the bridges of Budapest, especially when flags are flying and snapping and streaming from all their girdles and cables. I like to arrive in Vienna and hurry to my plain, clean hotel, where everybody is kind, speaks in a soft voice, and tries to make me comfortable, in a quiet way. And I have a boundless attachment for Geneva, that stern, severe, precise, redeeming world capital.

At Geneva all the doors are open, and all the passages free. The whole world is welcome, and no uniformed persons stand about to awe and restrict me. Geneva is the place where things are arranged. And that's why there's freedom. In Geneva your word is good. You're accepted as an honorable man. You're expected to be your own policeman and apply your own sanctions. That's why there's liberty. A boundlessly practical people have made a home for all the world's dreamers. Oh, there's no machine that carries people to Geneva fast enough to suit me.

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Nor to Tirana, the humble little capital of a humble little country. I love to arrive in Tirana. But not by train. There's no train in Albania. By automobile or airplane. I like the hopefulness and confidence and ardent faith of this new capital. How jubilantly I walk down these straight, wide, paved streets, where two years ago there were only crooked, cobblestone alleys. How fine is that long line of new street lamps which tonight will shine with light from the new electric plant.

How pleasant to find a people that speaks half a dozen languages. What a delight to pay your way in dollars or pounds or lires or dinars, and get in change gold or silver coins gathered from at least a dozen countries, all passing for exactly their intrinsic value. How captivating is the intrinsic worth, the openness, frankness and lack of subterfuge of all Albanian life. When you go into a restaurant you pass in through the kitchen and see a score of dishes sitting on the stove in open, steaming pans before your eyes. There are no lids to lift and no secrets hidden, and no common food concealed under savory, foreign names.

All the stores and workshops are also wide open here. Skilled artisans, squatting on carpeted platforms bordering the street, make saddles as you watch them. Others knead and press and shape and shave white wool, and behold neat fezzes, clean as new snow, appear before your eyes. Farther along, elderly men sit cross-legged and hack out wooden sandals with dexterous little hatchets; while their neighbors, equally skillful, make moccasins from pigs' hides. Tailors sit in open rooms on the edge of the street and make thick, white pants, covered with black braid, and flowing cotton trousers, like long, white bloomers; beside them silversmiths make wonderfully delicate and intricate brooches and buckles, while copper workers not far away noisily pound out skillets and kettles.

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The villagers are gathered in groups in the market place and are trying to sell the produce of their fields and gardens that nestle amid distant mountains. Boxes of ripe figs are tied to the pack saddles of tiny donkeys. There are baskets filled with large, ripe olives, dripping with oil. Trousered women offer for sale tomatoes, potatoes, eggplants and spinach. Men with little brown jackets, profusely decorated with fluffy balls and rolls and long black fringes, stand beside sacks of wheat and corn. All sorts and colors of grapes and giant golden quinces fill many boxes, which once contained cans of Standard oil. There is no trust nor corner nor middleman, but the fruit of the soil goes directly to you from the hands of the producer.

Delicious bits of mutton, roasted on wire spits placed over live coals, are offered to you at the street corners. Rings of fat, boiled chestnuts, threaded on stout cord and resembling strings of beads, find many buyers. Still more tempting chestnuts smoke in braziers over glowing embers. Men peddle tender fried chicken from great copper trays, ten cents a chunk. A score of varieties of Turkish sweets soaking in honey wait for you on long counters.

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Mountaineers crowd the streets, but not one carries a rifle or dagger as they and their fathers have done for centuries. This is a new era. Their vast, wide belts are as free from weapons as the overalls pocket of a Kansas plowman. Well-dressed policemen circulate quietly here and there with no arms in evidence. There is no flourishing of guns. A group of youths, dressed in white sport pants and blue athletic shirts, are jumping and pole vaulting in a large yard on the edge of the city. Expert instructors are teaching them order and discipline, and the sons of hostile tribes now star together on the same football team.

This leisurely buying and selling and playing and eating is disturbed only by a noisy military band which marches rub-a-dub-dub down the main street, followed by a long line of well-trained soldiers, completely equipped, behind which walk in long, indifferent strides huge Missouri mules, carrying machine guns on their pack saddles. It is a new army, which guarantees the lèse-majesté and the supremacy of legality.

I walk up a long street toward the edge of town to see if a primary school, whose uncompleted shell the Mayor proudly showed me six months ago, is finished, and behold, I find it not only completed, but filled with children. Fifty national representatives are sitting in the little yellow Parliament House not far from the main market. Already scores of workmen are vigorously digging in the large, level tract, leading off from the central square, which is to become the new Tirana, containing a grand, wide boulevard, six ministerial buildings, a hundred houses for state officials, and a royal palace.

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The new "Hotel International" is finished and looms imposing above the whole city. The excellent new American Legation is nearing completion. Truck loads of iron plows are being brought in from Durazzo, the port, to be distributed among the villagers. State tractors are clattering out toward the farming district of Kavaya to demonstrate to the villagers the advantages of deep plowing.

I find the huge new building of the Albanian Technical School moving rapidly toward completion. I learn that the new College of Albania is already under roof, even if not plastered. And as I walk to the edge of the town, and look toward the hills in the distance, I find that a fine new story has been added to the large building of the Girls Normal School.

This is the new capital of a new state, rising modestly, bravely, steadily out of the wretchedness and disorder of centuries of subjection and neglect. A squalid village is becoming a pretty city, and I delight in the ardor and glow of the faith of these young Albanians, who confidently say that they will make their magnificent mountain country, with its valleys and rivers and vast wooded heights, the ordered, happy, prosperous Switzerland of the Balkans.

R. H. M.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

TILL last year real wintry weather in London was but a fleeting memory of an occasional snowstorm and an all too transient frost. The arctic spell of last winter, however, revived the desire for skating among thousands of Londoners who knew it only from the pages of illustrated periodicals, or from the tales of Dickens. And this winter London skating enthusiasts need no longer depend on the vagaries of the English climate, for three large ice rinks have just been opened in the suburbs, and more are promised. Skating was, of course, possible in London before the arrival of these popular "ice-dromes," but the few ice clubs are not only exclusive, but very expensive, too. For the present, it is true, the prices of admission to these popular palaces of artificial winter, where the sun is setting perpetually on painted vistas of snow, are not low enough to allow frequent visits, but if the interest continues, the cost, it is expected, will go down. Two of the new ice rinks are transformed dance halls.

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The City of London is very jealous of its ancient privileges and customs. One of these is the "wardmote," which is a gathering of citizens for any purpose connected with the wards or guilds. Such wardmotes were held recently in the twenty-five wards of the City of London for the election of the Common Council. At that time it was stated that a silver tankard, which was inscribed "For the use of the Inquest of Cornhill, 1646," and which was said to be valued at over £1000, had been deposited in the Guildhall Museum on condition that it might be used when required. A set of pewter plates dated 1675 were similarly deposited. On the Cordwainers' Court, which was held in the vestry of St. Mary-le-Bow, it was announced that the famous peal of Bow Bells would soon ring out again. Historically, nobody is a true cockney who has not been born within sound of Bow Bells. It was also stated regarding St. Paul's Cathedral that when it is reopened in June next it will be in a safer condition than when first completed by Sir Christopher Wren.

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This year, London children appear to have shown a tremendous interest in Noah's arks, and the long, though far from exhaustive, trail of paired animals that are sold with them. Indeed, the suggestion has even been made that parents have purposely encouraged this return to the ark in order to teach their children a wholesome and graphic lesson in traffic control, Noah's Ark, according to an editorial wit, being the first completely successful experiment of overcoming a serious traffic congestion. If so, it is to be hoped that the parents themselves have taken the lesson to heart, for London is at present trying to solve the problem of street crossings by the introduction of automatic traffic signals at the more congested centers in the West End, which will apparently require a good deal of collaboration on the part of pedestrians and automobile drivers. The only pity seems to be that these signals, though already in working order in Manchester, will not be ready in London till March, for the winter sales and the Italian Exhibition in Piccadilly have swelled the numbers of pedestrians to such an extent that London traffic authorities are devising special measures of coping with this seasonal invasion of the West End by suburban housewives and thousands of tourists.

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Cleopatra's Needle, the famous obelisk on the Victoria Embankment, it is made plain in a recently affixed tablet, has nothing to do with Egypt's romantic queen, but was erected about a century and a half before her time by King Thotmes III, whose prayers and offerings it records, as well as the victories of his successor, Rameses II. There is, besides, a more recent memory attached to Cleopatra's Needle, which, if the proposal made by a member of the Records and Museums Committee of the London County Council is accepted, may soon become obliterated. For a Zeppelin left quite a number of marks on the stonework and the two sphinxes at the base of the obelisk, and the question is now being discussed whether to preserve them as an eloquent piece of London's war-time history, or to repair them and put up a tablet to commemorate the event. It has apparently already been decided, however, to leave the marks on the stonework of the monument, but the fate of the two bronze sphinxes is still doubtful.

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Capt. E. W. R. Knight, so well known for his wonderful work in photographing and taming the golden eagle, gave two lectures here before leaving for his lecture tour in the United States. At the end he introduced to his audience "Mr. Grimshaw," the golden eagle which he has tamed and trained to perch on his arm like a falcon. It was a high trial of his tameness to be surrounded by a crowd of boys and girls all wanting to stroke him and stretch his great wings. Captain Knight had previously shown in a film "Mr. Grimshaw" lighting on his arm, and had repeated it in slow motion, in which the working of the feathers could be plainly seen and followed. He also told how he had once found the bird's chain broken and the bird gone. After a long search he saw him on a high tree top feeding on some prey he had found, but he came at once in answer to the eagle whistle call of his owner. Captain Knight showed other pictures of some of the most shy birds, such as herons, hawks, woodpeckers, and owls.

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The problem of stowaways was discussed recently at a meeting of the Master Mariners Club. As an instance of the difficulties which can arise owing to the stringent immigration laws in countries since the war, one captain gave the following facts. Shortly after the armistice a Negro was signed on as a fireman in North Virginia. As he was over fifty years of age he had no birth certificate, the State in which he was born not having at that time adopted such formalities. He sailed for Cardiff and was an exemplary fireman in every way. He was there paid off and according to his articles received wages until he could be shipped to America again. In due course a passage was booked for him, but New York refused him admission and shipped him back again. A second passage was booked by another line with the same result, and a third time by another company. The Ellis Island officials by this time knew him almost as an old friend, but he was again refused admission owing to his inability to prove his American citizenship and being also illiterate. Finally the original company which had engaged him had to send him to school for eighteen months and paid his wages all the time till he was finally landed in New York. A somewhat expensive fireman!

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Monitor on Board Ship

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A few years ago I found myself on a ship bound for South Africa, with but two issues of The Christian Science Monitor in my baggage. A nineteen-day voyage before me, and two Monitors! Then and there I resolved that such a catastrophe should never again overtake me.

Realizing recently that ten days would be spent in crossing from Genoa to New York, I armed myself with ten copies of our beloved daily paper—copies that in the stress of European travel occasionally had been missed; and now I am the proud and grateful possessor each morning of a new paper!

And such a paper! I maintain that one cannot fully appreciate this great international friend until one travels and encounters the dearth of reliable or wholesome world news in the foreign press, or in our domestic papers, for that matter. The fact that my Monitors are a few weeks old does not in the least detract from their interest and charm. Practically all that one finds therein has not appeared in any other paper, and if it has, one welcomes it as an old friend, wearing possibly a new gown.

Speed that happy day when millions of our fellows at home and abroad may become daily participators in this journalistic joy. More power to the Monitor, and gratitude to the faithful men and women who make it possible.

At sea, leaving Gibraltar, JOHN RANDALL DUNN.